

Two Standard stations, scarcely a mile apart, sell for 20 and 23 cents, respectively. The average Albany motorist still fills at his favorite station, however, rather than drive two miles to save 30 cents which is possible on 10 gallons.

### Padlock Investigation

The Home Forum .....	9
Right is Might .....	10
unsettled Stories .....	13
Two New Series for Syria; Postal Troubles of Poland .....	13
Editorials .....	14
Letters to the Editor .....	14
The Road to Darjeeling .....	14
The Week in Moscow .....	14

**TO GOLD STANDARD**

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, May 18 (AP)—It was officially announced that South Africa today turned to the gold standard.

ate in the special program arranged for the visiting delegates at Marblehead in the late afternoon and evening.

At the morning session today the reports of the various national off-

(Continued from Page 2, Column 2)

Although it has been reported that large forces of Chang Tso-lin's Manchurian warriors were moving on Muking, none has yet arrived. Feng's withdrawal, however, leaves the road

was relayed to others through official and unofficial visitors from America. Many congressional leaders have toured Europe recently and while they talked informally with statesmen there, it is known that the debt question and the benefits of











## PLEA FOR PEACE MADE BY YOUTH

Representatives of Various Nations Join in Good-Will Celebration in Boston

The cause of world peace was advanced in Boston yesterday when hundreds of persons gathered on the Common to join in the celebration of "International Good Will Day," under the auspices of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace.

Speakers representing the consular offices of the leading European countries spoke from the Parkman bandstand, voicing a common sentiment for the outlawing of war. The majority endorsed the World Court and the League of Nations.

Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Consul General in New York, expressed the conviction that there is no clash of interest between Japan and the United States which cannot be arranged amicably by the exercise of the virtues of civilized society, namely, tolerance, sympathy, understanding and mutual respect.

"It is a significant fact," he added, "that no war has been fought on the Pacific Ocean in the past, and it is my firm conviction that no war ever will be fought on the Pacific Ocean. It has been a peaceful avenue of trade and commerce, the peaceful passage of friendship and learning, and the peaceful meeting place of the East and West. I am confident that it will remain so."

Dr. Teyi Heilel, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau in Boston, said that China was equally interested in the program for world harmony, expressing the view that "peace comes to him who brings it, happiness to him who gives it, perfect understanding to those who walk uprightly, and trust, love, sincerity, and trust securely."

Among the other speakers were the Rev. Dr. E. Tallmadge Root, president of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches; Prof. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College; Timothy W. Perkhoff, a Russian student; Eugenia Lekkerker for Holland; Othman Tobisch for Austria; and K. Paul Yphantis for Turkey. Abraham Wirin, secretary of the New England Council of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, presided.

In the evening, at the Twentieth Century Club, Mrs. John F. Moors was hostess at an "International Good Will Dinner" which was attended by approximately 300 students of local universities, representing 35 nations.

## FUTURE WAR SEEN AS CIVIL CONFLICT

E. Tallmadge Root Says World More One Than Colonies

MAYNARD, Mass., May 18 (Special).—If Massachusetts had treated the American Constitution as the United States has treated the League of Nations, and some are now arguing that we treat the World Court, there would have been no World War, said E. Tallmadge Root, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, speaking on World Good-Will Day here Sunday morning.

The world is today one more truly than the American Colonies were in 1776. All war now is civil war. Any attempt to regulate it is impossible, as the present armistice is proving. It can be prevented in the world only as it is in the Nation—by law. World government is now possible and necessary as the General Court of Massachusetts declared in 1915. America's present Pharisaic aloofness is inconsistent with our fundamentals.

The Declaration of Independence declared "that all men are free and equal." Its avowed motive was decent respect for the opinion of mankind. The American Revolution succeeded because it was at once made it a human and international issue. As an immediate result, the whole world took notice and monarchies began to crumble, until today few are left. Americanism is essentially internationalism. The United States is America from the beginning meant ultimately the United States of the World.

## MOTOR LAW SENTENCES ARE UPHELD BY COURTS

Higher courts of Massachusetts last week substantially sustained the sentences imposed by lower courts upon violators of the motor traffic laws, and Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts, suspended 254 drivers' licenses and registrations, 78 of these for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor, according to the weekly report issued by Mr. Goodwin.

In liquor cases appealed to higher courts, eight drivers who appealed fines were required to pay. Three drivers, who appealed jail sentences, were sent to jail, two others were given fines instead of jail sentences, and one was suspended.

In lower courts, there were no second convictions for liquor violators. Two were convicted and sent to jail for first offense, eight appealed jail sentences, two received suspended sentences, three appealed fines, one was continued for sentence, while 25 paid fines or received suspended sentences.

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courts, eight drivers who appealed fines were required to pay. Three drivers, who appealed jail sentences, were sent to jail, two others were given fines instead of jail sentences, and one was suspended.

## Chair of Poetry Given to Harvard

C. C. Stillman Makes Endowment in Honor of Work Done by Prof. Norton

A professorship of poetry, in the broadest meaning of the term, has been endowed at Harvard University in gratitude for what Prof. Charles Eliot Norton did for Harvard and Harvard men, and in regard for the man, by one of his former pupils, C. C. Stillman '98, of New York. The incumbent is to be chosen from men of high distinction and preferably of international reputation. In the administration of the gift it is the wish and intention of the giver that the term "poetry" shall be interpreted in its broadest sense, including all poetic art in language, music, or the fine arts, under which term architecture may be included.

It is not at present contemplated that there shall be anything in the way of permanent tenure of the appointment to this chair, although all the details have not yet been determined. In addition to his work within the university the professor holding the appointment will deliver each year at least six public lectures upon poetry, not previously printed or delivered, for the subsequent publication of which the gift also provides.

Mr. Stillman is a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, a member of the overseers' visiting committee on the Fogg Museum and the division of fine arts, and a member of the board of managers of the Harvard Club of New York City. He is also a member of the newly selected committee on the Harvard Fund. Mr. Stillman bought Beck Hall a few weeks after the announcement that it was about to be torn down and an apartment house erected on the site.

## FARM EDUCATION EXPERTS CONVEENE

Three-Day Conference Opens in State House

A three-day conference of state regional agricultural supervisors and teacher trainers of the federal board for vocational education, opened in the State House this morning with a general discussion on agricultural education and special papers by prominent instructors.

Dr. C. J. Galpin of the United States Department of Agriculture read a paper on the "Movements of Farm Population and their Relation to Vocational Guidance," and Prof. J. L. Hynes of the Connecticut Agricultural College told of the trend of the people of rural districts of Connecticut moving into the more thickly settled sections of the State.

There was a general discussion on the objectives of vocational education in agriculture with reference both to persons to be reached and to what is to be accomplished with them.

At the afternoon session Prof. T. N. Carver of the department of economics of Harvard gave an address on who should be trained for farming.

**BOSTON TO HEAR LEGION HEAD**  
Brig-Gen. James A. Drain, national commander of the American Legion, will arrive at Worcester, Sunday, May 24, on his first official visit to Massachusetts. Leo M. Barlow, state commander, announced that evening he will be guest of honor at a dinner in Springfield. On Monday he will motor to Boston to attend a dinner at the Chamber of Commerce and speak at a meeting in Faneuil Hall in the evening. He will leave for New York at midnight.

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## "I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Birmingham, Ala.  
Special Correspondence

A NINE-YEAR old girl noticed that a boy classmate was too thinly dressed for the oncoming winter and particularly that his shoes were worn so badly that bare toes protruded. She begged her mother to go to the store and see the teacher about the situation, and it was found to be a case of a family of many children and small means, but not neglect.

A play, especially enjoyable to children, was coming and this little girl and her friends were planning to go. When the price of the seats was mentioned in her presence, she was surprised that it should be so high and instantly she said, "Mother, wouldn't that buy Jim some shoes?" She was told it would only partly pay for them, but she immediately decided to give up the play and give him the money, trusting that his parents could furnish the rest.

Her mother considered a little while and then said, "Well, dear, you may do as you wish and give the money to Jim, but we will let you go to the matinee just the same." "Oh mother, mother," cried the child, "Would you give me that much? Really, really? Then don't get my ticket and we can buy Jim the whole pair of shoes."

The parents decided to follow her plan and gave her the full happiness from her generous impulse; so unbeknown to anyone else, save the teacher, respecting the identity of the giver, Jim received his pair of shoes.

## Foot Guard of Connecticut Re-enacting Events of 1775

Departure of Troops to Join the Continental Army Celebrated at New Haven With Many Historic Military Organizations Participating

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 18 (AP).—An historic event, the departure in 1775 of the second company, Governor's Foot Guard, for Cambridge, to join the Continental Army, is being celebrated here today.

The first of the historic military organizations participating in the celebration, which also marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the charter grant to the second company, acting host of the visiting military units, arrived early this morning. It was the Fusilier veteran battalion of Boston, with the staff officers of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, the Governor himself arriving here from Philadelphia, where he had been over the weekend, at noon.

Throughout the morning other companies in full uniform of the Continental period made their appearance here. Among the last to arrive was the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, accompanied by Gov. E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia and his staff. The governors of Virginia and Massachusetts and Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut are to be the guests of honor at a luncheon.

During the parade in the afternoon, which is a brilliant spectacle in the day's events, the ancient ceremony of demanding the keys to the powder-house is to be again enacted. Maj. Edward A. Judge, commander of the Foot Guard, takes the part of Benedict Arnold, commander of the original company of foot guards, who demanded powder for his company, so that it could march to Cambridge to aid the Continental troops, following the battle of Lexington.

At 7 p. m. (D. S. T.) the visiting governors, the officers of their staffs, the officers and men of the visiting organizations, the local company of footguards and many invited guests will attend an anniversary dinner in Yale dining hall.

The military ball, which follows in Woolsey Hall, Yale University, will conclude the day's program.

**UNIVERSITY TO BUILD**  
DURHAM, N. H., May 18.—Work will begin on the wing of the Commons Building and on the new men's dormitory at the University of New Hampshire soon after commencement, according to an announcement by President Hetzel. The wing on the Commons will complete the building according to the original plans, which had to be altered because building costs rose so rapidly during the war that the appropriation became insufficient to complete the building at that time. The new men's dormitory will house many men now forced to room off the campus, and will give much-needed relief to the congestion in the barracks.

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## OLD HOME DAY TO BE PROMOTED

Vermonters Hope the President and Mrs. Coolidge Will Attend

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 18 (Special).—An endeavor to learn the reaction of Vermont business men and women to the idea of an appropriate observance this summer of Old Home Day at some convenient point with President and Mrs. Coolidge as possible guests of honor, John Barrett of Grafton, Vt., and Washington, D. C., is speaking to audiences and meeting various groups of officials of various organizations throughout Vermont to whom he is outlining comprehensive plans for such a celebration.

In addition to fostering the idea of Old Home Week, Mr. Barrett is in Vermont in furtherance of plans already under way, and said to be approved by President Coolidge, to organize a national Vermont association to include both "inslanders" and "outlanders" which will bear the same relation to the State as does an alumni association to a college or high school. George Harvey, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and Lewis Clark and other Vermont outlanders, he says, have already expressed their approval of the idea.

In discussing the "back-to-Vermont" idea, he says that the White House is in favor of it, the senators and congressmen are behind it, and, lastly, all of the towns and cities by virtue of the resolutions sent the President at his inauguration are in the movement in the United States. Old Home Week, the Legislature adopted the idea and it now remains for the Governor to name the day.

Mr. Barrett says it will be difficult to get the President back for a week, but he has hopes of the President's participation for one day. Regardless of whether he attends or not, Mr. Barrett feels that it is necessary to put the idea across and to make Old Home Week and Vermont Day mean something to native Vermonters all over the country.

**CINEMA COMPANY**  
BUYS 38 THEATERS  
NEW YORK, May 18 (AP).—Purchase of 38 theaters in New England, owned by Olympia Theatre, Inc., has been announced by the Famous Players-Lasker Corporation. The purchase of the theaters will be assumed by the purchasers on July 15.

Fifty per cent of the stock of the Maine and New Hampshire Theaters Company is involved in the transaction, and also Massachusetts theaters and properties.

**CHICAGO RODEO PLAN**  
PROTESTED BY WOMEN  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, May 18.—Calling the cruel features of rodeo "a step backward in civilization," members of the Ken-More Club, a woman's group here, have issued a protest against a rodeo program announced for this city in August. This is one of a number that have been voiced against the plans.

"Such cities as Des Moines, Ia., and other places have protested in too brutal to be presented," the Ken-More Club declared in a resolution protesting against the rodeo. The club's members therefore pledged them.

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**For Men, Women and Children**  
We have issued a protest against a rodeo program announced for this city in August. This is one of a number that have been voiced against the plans.

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offers many attractive special values in lingerie of every type—particularly

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## GAINING INTEREST OF YOUTH, TRUANT OFFICERS' NEW DUTY

Once More Attendance Police, They Now Serve as Educational Guides and Social Workers, Prof. John M. Brewer of Harvard Tells State Conference

Work of the school attendance officer is essentially the work of educational guidance, John M. Brewer, director of the bureau of vocational guidance at Harvard, told school attendance officers' state conference Saturday in Gardner Auditorium at the State House.

The first of its kind the conference was called on request of the attendance officers themselves that the changed demands on such officers might be made more clear to them. Formerly they were practically private police, whose sole duty was to go after truants and see that they went to school.

The officers were known as truant officers. Now they are social service workers. They are directed to make friends with children and parents, find out what is wrong that the children do not come to school and endeavor to correct the situation. Professor Brewer was the speaker of the day.

**New Responsibility**  
Professor Brewer declared that the real problem which attendance officers should interest themselves in as a justification of the fact that the school is furnishing a real and necessary form of educational opportunity, he explained.

Studies of school leaving reveal the fact that children discontinue their educational career long before there is any necessity for it. In the survey of employed boys by the Military Training Commission of the State of New York a few years ago 18,000 of 18 to 25 years of age were surveyed. Of these, 10,000 to 12,000, 75 per cent, were those who "wanted to work," those who answered "graduated," or those who said "they disliked school," we have the following figures: Farm boys, 71 per cent; village under 5,000, 87 per cent; from 5,000 to 10,000, 83 per cent; from 10,000 to 25,000, 79 per cent; from 25,000 to 50,000, 84 per cent; from 50,000 to 100,000, 86 per cent. It is quite clear from these figures that early school leaving is not a necessity.

Grouping together those children who said they "wanted to work," those who answered "graduated," or those who said "they disliked school," we have the following figures: Farm boys, 71 per cent; village under 5,000, 87 per cent; from 5,000 to 10,000, 83 per cent; from 10,000 to 25,000, 79 per cent; from 25,000 to 50,000, 84 per cent; from 50,000 to 100,000, 86 per cent. It is quite clear from these figures that early school leaving is not a necessity.

Chief Problems  
If the chief lack of interest in school is due to the fact that children do not see its relation to life it would seem as if vocational guidance becomes an important question. It means given hundreds of thousands of boys 17 and 18 years of age were surveyed. Of these, 10,000 to 12,000, 75 per cent, were those who "wanted to work," those who answered "graduated," or those who said "they disliked school," we have the following figures: Farm boys, 71 per cent; village under 5,000, 87 per cent; from 5,000 to 10,000, 83 per cent; from 10,000 to 25,000, 79 per cent; from 25,000 to 50,000, 84 per cent; from 50,000 to 100,000, 86 per cent. It is quite clear from these figures that early school leaving is not a necessity.

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## RADIO

DOUBLE LOOP  
HELPS STATIC  
ELIMINATIONNew Directional Receiving  
System Is Developed  
by H. T. Friis

The coming of the summer static season will make the radio enthusiast look forward to new devices for the reduction of the effects of static. One of the latest plans for the effective reduction of static interference, or, to state it more correctly, reduction of the ratio of static to signal strength, has been suggested by H. T. Friis of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. A complete analysis of the system is given in a paper which was presented before the Institute of Radio Engineers, Wednesday, May 6, entitled "A New Directional Receiving System."

It is now a well known fact that static disturbances, particularly at broadcast frequencies, have definite points of origin, and this fact has been taken advantage of in the reduction of its effects in the new directional receiving system described by H. T. Friis. The system makes use of two loop antennas separated approximately 1-1/2 of the wave length of the signal to be received. The mid-points of the loops are connected to the ground in order to reduce open antenna effects and are arranged to have their planes substantially coincident and perpendicular both to the ground and to the plane of the desired wave.

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of the two-loop system. The system makes use of a superheterodyne receiver with two intermediate frequency detectors, one for each loop system. The plates of these detectors are connected in parallel. The heating oscillator current is supplied to the respective intermediate frequency detectors, together with the output voltages from the two respective loops. By means of a phase-shifting transformer, as indicated, the phase of the heating oscillator current supplied to one of the intermediate frequency detectors can be changed at will. Changing the phase relation of the heating oscillator currents supplied to the two intermediate detectors will control the output voltages of the two loops so that they can be made to neutralize each other or to reinforce each other as desired.

Spaced 1-1/2 Wavelength  
A top view of the two-loop system is indicated in figure 2. Figure 3 shows a directional characteristic of the two-loop system, showing a marked improvement in directional characteristic over the single-loop system. The dotted figure represents the characteristic corresponding to an antenna separation of 1/4 wavelength and the full line that for limiting condition which is closely approximated for all antenna spacings less than 1/2 wavelength. From the figure it is evident that a distinct advantage in respect to the relative amounts of signal interference received is to be gained by reducing the antenna separation to 1-1/2 wavelengths, although this is accompanied by a reduction in signal strength. To decrease the spacing still further will economize on the land required for the system, but will require, first, a more accurate direction for the corresponding increase in set noise and, second, a higher degree of stability of the system. The simplicity of the phase control arrangement and the fact that the control can be exerted without disturbing the quality of the antenna circuit constants make it a very simple matter to secure the most efficient suppression of interference under any circumstances. All that is necessary to do is to adjust the secondary coils of the two heating control input transformers until the

## New Receiver Is Easy to Tune

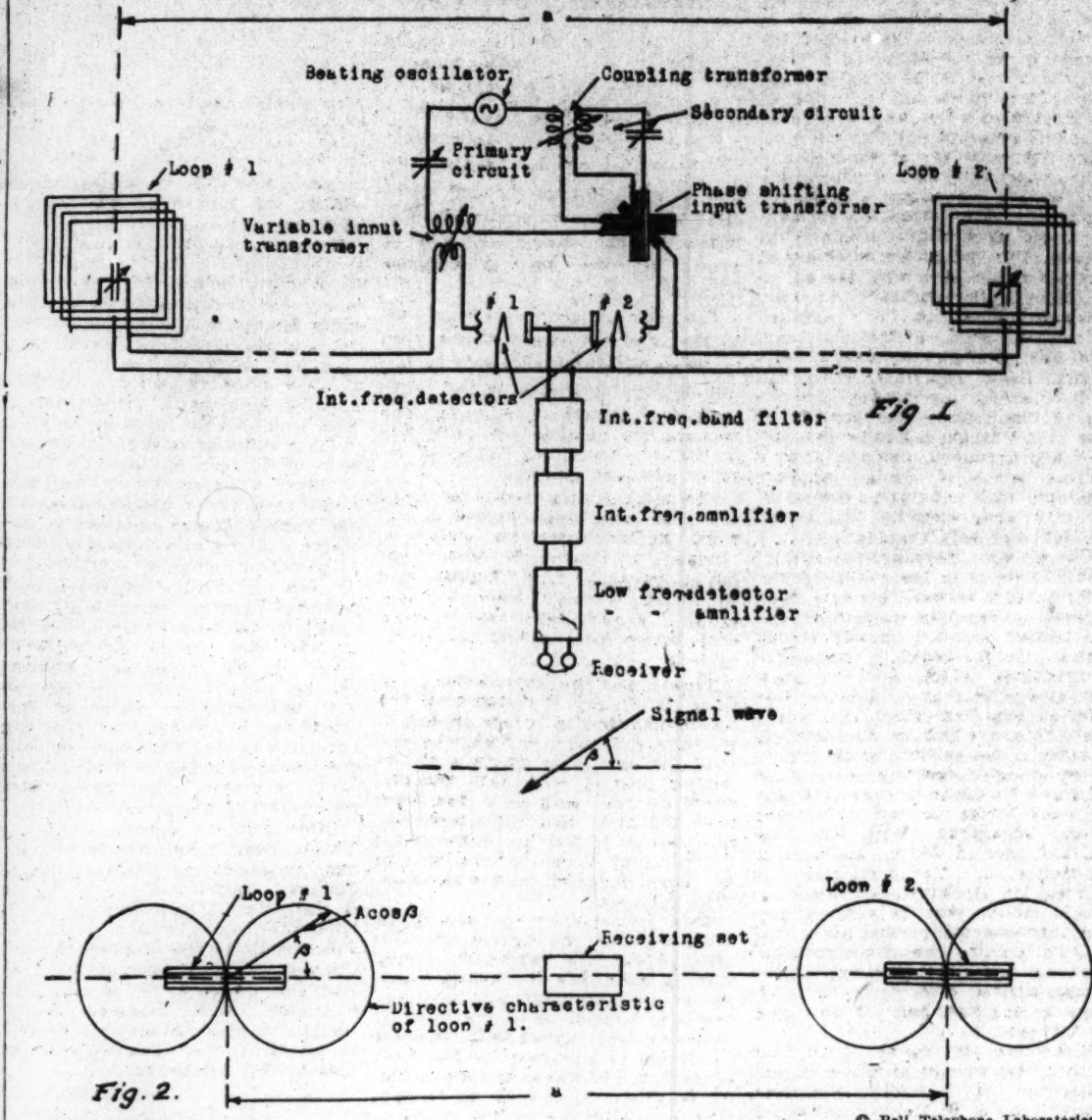


Fig. 1

signal is heard with the least amount of interference. The tuning of the system to a signal is quite simple. First, one of the loops is short-circuited and the other loop is tuned and the heating oscillator frequency adjusted as for an ordinary double detector receiver. Then the heating oscillator circuits are tuned up, and finally, the short-circuited loop is tuned. The set is now ready for the two adjustments of the heating oscillator inputs, giving a minimum of interference.

## Tested in 1924

An experimental short-wave system was constructed and tested during the summer months of 1924 at Cliffwood, N. J., and tests have been made to verify the conclusions derived from the shape of the directional characteristic of the system. On many occasions it was possible to reduce the summer static interference so much that talk from broadcasting stations which was absolutely unintelligible when received on one loop alone was made clearly intelligible by the two-loop system. Again, reduction of static interference was obtained by the two-loop system, and the fact that the directional characteristic of the system is the same as that of the signal wave. The main advantages of the two-loop directional system are as follows:

- 1—Simple adjustments for interference reduction.
- 2—Dimensions of not more than 1-1/2 of the wavelength to be received, which is a considerable improvement over some of the previously suggested schemes for static reduction.
- 3—High efficiency antenna circuits so that excessive amplifications are not required.
- 4—Plenty of power available in the heating current circuits which simplifies the construction of the phase and amplitude controlling apparatus.

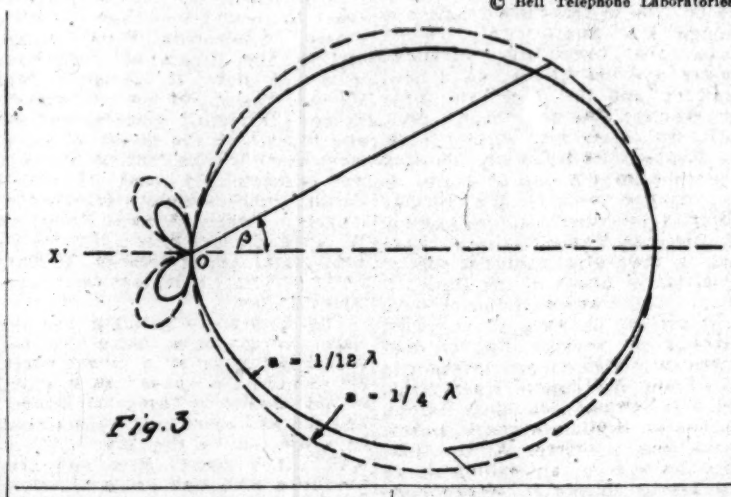


Fig. 2

not reached a stage where they are being generally accepted in practice. This is a logical development and the next year or two should see considerable progress in this direction. With the crowding on the present band of wavelengths it seems a logical step to this department to extend the band downward, perhaps not to 50 but to 100 meters. DX work is interesting purely as a sport. For quality reception the transformer is a logical step to a loudspeaker with one stage. The circuit you suggest is good. We would advise two sets of tuners. Do not try to use the same detector tube socket for both, as you may cause some losses. It would be better to wire each one as a one-tube set and then change over your tune when you wished to change wavelengths. Don't use honeycomb coils. They are really of little value except on commercial and ship wavelengths. At the lower waves their mountings cause excessive losses. With the portability and compactness of dry-cell tubes and the need for a portable set, the A.C. tube could hardly be called great. If greater volume is desired the new Western Electric power amplifier and speaker can be used. This connected into a set as you describe would give you far more signal strength than you could ever use in your home on local stations. It operates directly on the house lighting system and makes an excellent combination with a dry-cell set.

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## Radio Programs

## Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, MAY 19  
GREENWICH TIME

(British program by radio to Radio Times)

2:30 p. m.—Aberdeen, Scotland (455 Meters) (Special Radiocast)

11 a. m.—Opening ceremony of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, relayed from the assembly hall, Mound, Edinburgh, 1 p. m.

Speeches by the Moderator, Sir John Macdonald, and the Moderator, at the opening of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, relayed from the Tolbooth Parish Church, Castle Hill, Edinburgh.

## ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Montreal, N. B. (313 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Musical program of vocal and instrumental selections.

## EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CRAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Windsor Concert Orchestra.  
8:30 p. m.—Studio concert. Talk by the Hon. J. E. F. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, Quebec, relayed from the Hotel de Ville, Quebec, 11:45—Montreal Dance Orchestra. Direct from the Montreal Press Club.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (425.5 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Address by the Hon. William Tyler Page, clerk of the United States House of Representatives before the annual meeting of the Engineering Society of Western Massachusetts. 7:—Direct from New York. Hour of Music. 8:—Brunswick Orchestra.

WDWE, Providence, R. I. (441 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Vincent Lopez and his dance orchestra.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (348.5 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Organ recital. 7:30—Talk. "Municipal Park Developments," by Mr. Hollister. 7:40—Organ recital. 8—Temple Male Quartet; piano solo by Miss Martha Blake.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (379.5 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Program by WGY Orchestra. 7:30—Address by the Hon. J. E. F. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, Quebec, relayed from the Hotel de Ville, Quebec, 11:45—Montreal Dance Orchestra. Direct from the Montreal Press Club.

WAFB, New York City (492 Meters)  
5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; talk under the auspices of the American Federation of Art; musical program; financial discussion by Dudley F. Fowler; Mr. and Mrs. Barton Pierce, soprano and baritone, duets; dance orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)  
7 to 10 p. m.—Wall Street Journal review; Ralph C. Wentworth, baritone; Nick Lucas, guitar and songs; Over the

Seven Seas, talk by Meyer Davis' Orchestra, from WRC, Washington.

WGWS, New York City (316 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Contest. 9—Nuncio Barbario, soprano. 9:30—Frederick Seifert, baritone. 10—Yarmyria Quartet, Turkish music. 10:40—Radio Colymbus, Terese Nagel and Madeline Thayer. 11—Musical program.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.5 Meters)  
5:45 to 9 p. m.—Organ recital, auditorium Atlantic City High School, Arthur Scott, Brook, city organist; Knickerbocker Dinner Music, Bert Estelov, violinist; Hammond Troubadour Male Quartet, director; Dance orchestra, Joseph Lucas, director.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (490 Meters)  
7:15 p. m.—The Lasorow Quartet, Max Lasorow, violinist; Julia Lasorow, violinist; Leopold Lasorow, cellist; Sarah Lasorow, harpist. 8:30—Musical revue. 9:45—Dance Music, Benjamin Franklin Dance Orchestra.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (400 Meters)  
8:45 p. m.—Concert by the Fellowship Male Chorus of Tarentum, Pa.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)  
7 to 10 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (313 Meters)  
7 to 10 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City.

WEAB, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)  
7 to 11 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City; and Metcalf Memorial Recital.

WZZ, Detroit, Mich. (353.7 Meters)  
7 to 10 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City.

## CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City.

WZZ, Detroit, Mich. (353.7 Meters)  
7 to 10 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City.

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EMULATION LODGE RENDERS  
SERVICE TO MASONIC HISTORYAccount Published of Ritual Which Claims to Be That  
Set up and Approved by Lodge of Reconciliation  
on Union of Rival Grand Lodges in 1813

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 5.—A great service has been rendered to Masonic history by the official publication by the Emulation Lodge of Improvement of an account of the ritual which claims to be that set up and approved by the Lodge of Reconciliation formed on the union of the two rival Grand Lodges in 1813. As the book will not be placed on the open market and can only be obtained by accredited Masonic teachers there is an added value to the publication which has a cordial foreword and commendation from Lord Amphil, Pro Grand Master.

Emulation, of course, claims to be the undeviating ritual then established which during all the years since 1813 has been taught orally and not committed to print, either in full or in cipher. The term Lecturer, which is still retained in America, was at one time the term used in England but at some date untraceable it was supplanted by Preceptor, possibly about the same time ritual rehearsals took place of lectures, and lodges lost all knowledge of the old lecture form of teaching which seems still to exist in the United States.

Not the General Working  
Emulation working is, of course, not the general working in all the lodges of this country. The form, some with labels such as Logie, Stability, Emblematic, Taylor's, West London, East London, Oxford and so on, and some nondescript. For the most part, the differences are but slight, save perhaps that in many of the provincial workings, such as Oxford, West of England, and northern there are wide divergences, when compared with the various London forms. G. V. Rankin, who has compiled this interesting history of the working, has pointed out that most of the marked differences have come about within recent years.

This lodge has never used the term "preceptor." The lectures have always been rendered under the control of a committee, who act as a check one upon another, so that the ritual may be handed down "word perfect." The lectures have been given by the senior member of the committee, who is chosen as the leader, every member of the committee in checking and controlling the preservation of the ritual unchanged and unaltered.

Board of Lecturers  
Emulation Lodge came into being in 1823, and from the first differed from its principal rival, Stability, in that none but Master Masons were given the right to lecture. The lodge was given to the second and third ceremonies, the first being the main, if not the only concern in Stability. It also began with lecture work as its chief concern, and today, while it accepts recognition as a need of the times, it yet still clings to its lecture work and claims that by this means it has preserved the lectures to the craft in England.

Unfortunately there are no minutes available prior to 1859, owing to the fact that the earlier ones were destroyed or lost in the fire at Freemasons' Hall, but there are records available which were published in the various Masonic magazines and reviews of an anterior date to the fire, one of which, in 1836, speaking of the first meeting of Emulation 13 years earlier, says: "We have the authority of a grand officer for stating that there never was so perfect an execution of the ceremonies and lectures as was there given."

There is a complete record of the lectures from the time of the renowned Peter Gilkes, who became a member of the lodge in April, 1825, a century ago, and who remained the leader of the committee until December, 1833. He was initiated in 1786, became the teacher and trainer of Stephen Barton Wilson, his successor, who, in turn, became the teacher of Thomas Fenn, while Fenn trained R. Clay Sudlow, who trained G. V. Rankin, the present leader.

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D. L. W. Scranton Coal, Syracuse, N. Y.  
6:30 to 11 p. m.—Varied program of orchestral music.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (387 Meters)  
8 to 12 p. m.—Courtney program and "Movie Night."

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (465.2 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Children's program presenting Prof. Walter Sylvester Hartwig in his daily story of American history. 7:30—Fred L. Goddard will give another in his series of talks on "History."

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)  
7 to 10 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (313 Meters)  
7 to 10 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City.

WEAB, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)  
7 to 11 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City; and Metcalf Memorial Recital.

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ENGLISH TAUGHT  
BY USE OF RADIOScots Professor at Vienna  
University Talks to  
130,000 Pupils

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

VIENNA, May 2 (Special Correspondence).—A Scotsman is teaching English by radio in this city and is responsible for the statement that in five years the majority of the 2,000,000 inhabitants will be fairly fluent in the language. His success has been remarkable, as almost countless testimonials declare, and he will go down in the history of teaching in Austria as the first man to attempt the education of the people in this country in a foreign language by radio.

T. W. McCallum received his Master of Arts degree from Aberdeen University in 1904, afterwards teaching at St. Andrews for six years. He came later to Austria, and at the University of Vienna, at which institution he is still a lecturer in this subject. Because of his reputation as a teacher of English, he was approached in the early part of this year by a radio joint stock company, known as the Ravag, to instruct the radio subscribers. A course was started on March 2, which will last until the end of June, in September, a beginners' course, one for advanced pupils and a third devoted to literature, will be opened by Ravag.

Letters of Appreciation  
The appreciation which has come back to Mr. McCallum is recorded in what are literally "hundreds and hundreds" of letters. A group of railway employees, numbers of children, four professors from Hungary, some elderly persons in Innsbruck, pupils in Gratz, teachers of English in Czechoslovakia, and a small host of enthusiasts have written him. Last week, a young girl came to him on a railway platform and asked if he were not Mr. McCallum. On his replying in the affirmative, she spoke in English and said she wished to thank him and added that she had never learned English previously, but was now able to converse in simple sentences owing to the progress made in his English course.

The Ravag prints a weekly program which includes a synopsis of Mr. McCallum's forthcoming lectures with the principal words and phrases which he will use, printed in both English and German. As he speaks, the pupils, with pencil and paper, follow him and take down the dictation or repeat verbally the sentences after him. Three lessons a week are given, each of a half-hour duration; the first lesson is devoted to carrying the standard a little higher than the previous week, while the third lesson is devoted to revision.

An Interesting System  
The secret of Mr. McCallum's success lies in his ability to interest everyone. From all quarters, among his students comes the same report, namely, that he is never dull. His very first lesson showed his method. He selected words which were practically identical in English and in German, and these were practised

with short sentences until they had become familiar to his hearers. Explanations, where necessary, were, and are, made in German.

The teacher works from the pupils' present knowledge and growing observation, rather than by drumming rules of grammar into them. He explains his grammar with stories, and he told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he drew, whenever possible, from the Bible for examples of sentences.

What is of interest, besides his method, is that this English course is stimulating the demand for more private lessons. Mr. McCallum said that there was no feeling among the English teachers in Vienna that he was competing with them. On the contrary, they welcome the impetus given to the study of English. Mr. McCallum refuses to accept as private students any of the radio listeners, but he does supply them with the names and addresses of qualified English instructors. A great many such demands have come to him.

Mr. McCallum is at present busy on a small English grammar book, to be used along with his radio talks, and in the coming summer he will prepare a reading book for his radio pupils. His official pupils, that is, the "registered listeners-in," numbered 130,000 at the beginning of this year, and it is estimated that there are almost another 130,000 so-called "warsholders" who own sets, but who have not reported them to the post office. The post office collects each month from the registered owners a sum of 5 schillings (about 30 cents), if their income is less than \$100 a month; if more than \$100, then the fee is raised to 4 schillings, and in some cases to 6 schillings. A majority of the amount collected is turned over to the Ravag, the rest being kept by the Post Office Department.

FLAG ASSOCIATION  
GROWS IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 18.—The United States Flag Association's campaign for 1,000,000 members, with New York State's quota set at 100,000, is reported to be progressing satisfactorily in New York City and vicinity.

The Forest Hills committee chairman points out that Public School 101 is the first institution of the kind in the country to enroll 100 per cent teachers and pupils the same rule applying to the Gardens Kindergarten, a private school. The public school's enrollment is 513. The fee for life membership for children under 12 years of age is 25 cents, for adults \$1.00, and no dues.

It is announced that more than 200 large cities and towns in New York State have organized enrollment boards appointed by their mayors at the request of Governor Alfred E. Smith. Col. James A. Moss, director-general of the association, will soon present a request to Governor Smith to issue a proclamation designating the week of June 8 to 14 as Flag Week in New York.

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Retailers want newspaper-advertised

merchandise, because

Newspaper advertising sells goods.

That is why the bulk of all advertising

appears in the newspapers.

There are other reasons for the supremacy

of newspaper advertising, but none so

important as this—

It sells merchandise over the counter.



# Art News and Comment

## Cubism in Its Beginnings in One Artist's View

WHEN I used to visit Paris at the beginning of the present century, my artist friends in the Quarter would explain that what seemed strange to me in their pictures was due to my own slovenly habits of vision. If I remarked that shadows were gray and not purple, they would say, "That is because you do not use your eyes." When we were walking along the boulevards they would compel me to study the shadows of trees on the pavement, make me analyze the color. Usually, I discovered that they were right and I was wrong. In short, they justified their work by reference to the facts of vision.

But ten to a dozen years later I found that the young artists of Paris had altered their attitude toward art. All references to vision were impatiently brushed aside with the remark, "Yes, yes; but the important thing is not to paint what you see, but to paint what you feel." Even then this doctrine appeared to me to be dangerous, the more so because it did contain more than a grain of truth. The expression of a painter's feelings does constitute a real and great quality in the work of a master, but a master respects his subject as well as himself. My young friends in 1910 and 1911 shocked me by the extraordinary liberties they took with their subjects. But since it is impossible to argue about another person's feelings, their work was immune from all save abstract criticism.

### In Search of New Phrases

Another thing which amazed me was these students, so intolerant of any reference to a commonplace of sight, were always amenable to an idea. Young painters who held themselves proudly erect before Raphael, would prostrate themselves before the wooden idols of the Congo. These might be queer and strange, but I was asked to admire their simplicity and to note how they were charged with primitive emotion. My friends spoke little of things seen, but they were full of ideas, full of theories. A new phrase was an inspiration, a new word a joy.

One day a painter I knew, accompanied a friend of his, a student of natural science, to the Sorbonne and there heard a lecture on minerals. He returned from an interesting afternoon with a new word—crystallization! It was a magic word, destined to become a talisman of modern painting.

Some nights later while sitting with some friends in the Closerie des Lilas, on the Boulevard St. Michel, I incautiously let drop a confession that I admired the work of Velasquez. "Velasquez!" said the most advanced of our party promptly, "but he has no crystallization!"

Crystallization! I was staggered, and with becoming humility I pleaded for enlightenment. It was then put to me, not as a working definition, but as an aesthetic dogma, that "All Secondary Forms arise from the Deformation of Primary Forms." Particles from the Edges and Angles of Primitive Forms form the theory of art was being constructed, based on the idea of the crystal being the primitive form of all things. Velasquez, I was given to understand, was a secondary painter because he painted rounded, that is to say, secondary forms. A primary painter I was told, would preserve sharpness in the edges of his planes and accentuate the angles of his volumes. The crystallization found support for their theory in paintings by Cézanne who, in certain pictures, had sharpened edges and accentuated angles in order to emphasize the volume, density and weight of objects.

Thus I can claim to have been present at the beginnings of cubism. Pablo Picasso, the Spaniard, is commonly given credit for having invented cubism, but, if I remember rightly, the Frenchman, Georges Braque, was the first to crystallize the theory. Certainly preceded cubism, it was in the autumn of 1911, I think, that Braque presented to an amazed public his crystallized art: landscapes in which meadows were crumpled up into crisp, candylike masses, primary in which every wave had a razor-like edge. What Braque was doing with landscape, Picasso was doing with figures, and I hesitate to assign priority to either: it was a close thing between them.

### Then the Commentators

The painters produced the paintings, and there followed the commentators to explain exactly what the painters were doing. During the next few months the philosophy of cubism was repeatedly explained to me. "You see," they would say, "as if the matter did not admit of argument, 'strength is beauty.' I would think: What about a flower? Surely it is beautiful and yet it is weak. But the professors of the new aesthetics disliked being interrupted when they were lecturing and, regardless of protests, they would proceed.

"And, obviously, a straight line is stronger than a curve." Is it obvious? I asked myself. Is not an arch one of the strongest constructions? But no, in many theories there are some things which have to be accepted without questioning. These two articles had to be swallowed whole, and then the merits of cubism became clear and incontrovertible.

To restore the human form to its primary beauty and strength, all that was necessary was to eliminate curved lines, and to construct human faces and bodies in primary forms, namely: octahedrons, dodecahedrons, six-sided prisms, or what-

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with sulphurous skies lowering above poor scattered cottages.

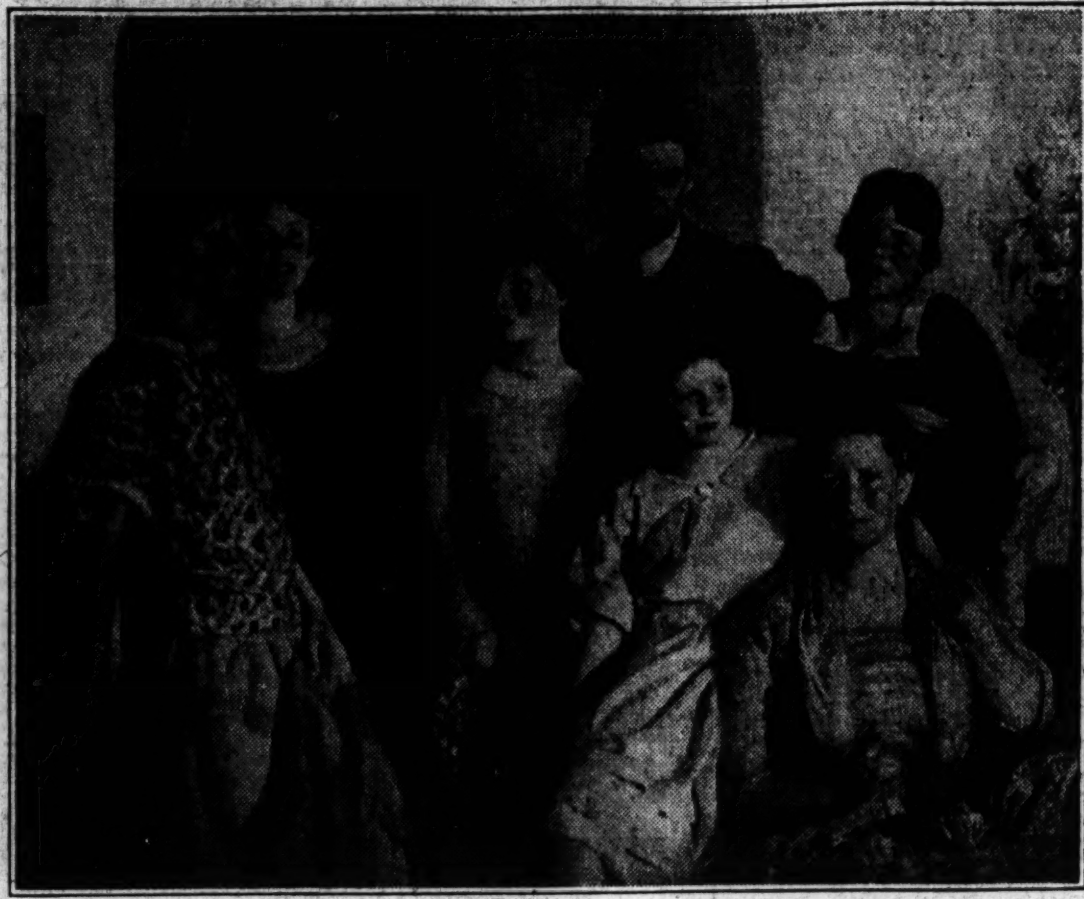
Some landscapes in snow from Nuenen, where he stayed before leaving for France, might be called peaceful and contented were it not for the mental unrest which the bare trees with their distorted branches bear witness to. Again, several figures of peasants quietly at work, in which the influence of Millet is unmistakable, tell no such depressing tale as the famous "Potato eaters."

The greater part of the exhibition embraces van Gogh's French period when Rousseau and Vollon had won his admiration and the intercourse

## Waning Season in New York Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 18.—THE season of 1924-25 is well into its last lap. There is still a large miscellany to be seen in a round of the galleries, but these findings as a whole have a certain desultory look. Perhaps the most interesting of the late season events is the exhibition of portraits by Charles Hopkinson at



"FAMILY GROUP" BY CHARLES HOPKINSON

the Grand Central Galleries. This Boston painter is known to New Yorkers but little coming here every now and then for the big annual show, but in small quantity. Now some 20-odd examples of his portraits are on view, and the effect is an altogether happy one. He appears to have painted with the same brush that painted yonder desolate brownish-gray snow-landscape from St. Remy, or that remarkable view of rocks beset with tortured crooked trees.

Two other large landscapes, conspicuous by the limpidity of the skies with a few white clouds in them are all but grateful impressions of nature's splendor; and an exuberant joy of life goes forth from a peculiar drawing, all in blue and white with a single red note, a garden at Auvers with a part of a roof visible. "Je suis ravi, ravi de ce que je vois," van Gogh wrote from there.

However, the beautiful surface of life did not suffice van Gogh. Not the luminists were his heroes but Josef Israels, Millet and Delacroix. There is a painting here after Delacroix's "Pietà" and six after Millet. The finest among these is a large canvas, "Berceuse," representing a poor interior, in which a man, woman and child. The whole is in light somewhat dim colors, and there is an air of wonderful serenity about the scene. Evidently van Gogh was here aspiring after "quelque chose de plus grand que moi," as he called it. Of the same tenor is "Resurrection of Lazarus" after Rembrandt. And yet van Gogh's work is as full of contrasts as was the man. In "Cornfield with Black Birds" the thought of nature's loveliness and optimism is banished by the discordant note of the yellow corn, the harsh blue sky and the restless birds. Another expression of his sullen mood is the painting representing his bedroom, which is a most strange combination of the disagreeable colors. In a room of bluish hue there is a yellow bed and yellow chairs. An orange colored washing stand bears a blue set, the windowpanes are green and on the bed there is a scarlet blanket. The hideousness of the scene is ostensibly intentional. According to van Gogh's theory, the painter of today was bound often to say harsh and disagreeable things, and it will be reserved for the artist of the future to paint life in the quiet mood of the old masters.

**THURBER ART GALLERIES**  
324 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago  
PAINTINGS  
FRAMING—RESTORING

Travel and Photograph in  
**Picturesque Mexico**

A class limited to 15 is now being formed to travel and study photography in Mexico, June 20 to August 10. Under the direction of Clarence H. White, Director, White School of Photography and Lecturer, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Also: Sixteenth Summer School Session at Canada, Conn., July 20 to Sept. 2.

Full information: Clarence H. White, School of Photography, 460 West 144th St., New York, N. Y.

**EMIL FUCHS EXHIBITION**  
Paintings Sculpture Drawings Etchings  
Fine Arts Building  
215 West 57th Street, N. Y.  
Now Current

**WALKER'S GALLERIES**  
218 New Bond St., London, W. 1, Eng.  
Exhibition of water-colors and paintings of all kinds and other places by MISS EDITH MARY BARLOW, London University Diploma of Fine Art, daily from Monday, May 18th to Saturday, May 22nd, 10-5. Saturdays 10-1. Admission Free.

**CONCORD ART ASSOCIATION**  
Ninth Annual Exhibition  
ART CENTRE  
15 Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.  
Paintings  
Bronzes Drawings  
May 23rd-July 1st Admission Free

**FRANK PARTRIDGE**  
No. 6 West 54th St.  
NEW YORK  
28 King St., St. James's  
LONDON, S. W.  
England

**Paintings Water Colors and Drawings Bronzes**  
by Paul Manship

the large "Family Group," an intimate vision of the painter and his wife and five daughters. The color riots in lovely pale tones after the manner of an old-fashioned garden, and in fact this is the only painting shown here which has anything of the Hopkinsian's fine way with landscape and seascape subjects. Several of the likenesses are of his best, and if the composition as a whole runs a little toward congestion of areas, it stands at a little distance a remarkably fine piece of design and color.

Many of the works exhibited are of a formal nature, and what are apt to be called "presentation" portraits. President Emeritus of Harvard Charles W. Eliot, Arthur P. Agassiz, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, Dean Briggs, Dean Thornton, and Prof. J. D. Brannan are among the sitters of distinction. The portrait of Miss E. C. Putnam is handsomely defined and arranged, and the artist's striking sense of design appears strikingly in a panoramic canvas of two little girls stretched out on an old-fashioned sofa reading.

Where Mr. Hopkinson's special problems lie is in the realm of portraiture, and his very open espousal of Venetian warmth of tone and temper and his equally strong predilection for carefully calculated compositions which tend to draw him away from this more or less careless rapture which he would attain to and which he does achieve so often in his outdoor work. There is not enough forgetting of the right hand and its deeds in order that the left may strike out an unforeseen shower of sparks. With less New England caution and an augmenting confidence of his particular resources, Mr. Hopkinson's fine talents should mount year by year to perhaps unsuspected performances. As it is he remains one of the most interesting and adventuresome of the Boston artists, and his work is always a welcome part of any New York season.

Elsewhere the course of art runs smooth and not too swift. A superb collection of marked American painter—the J. B. Kerfoot collection—is on view at the Ehrlich Galleries through the month. The 300-odd pictures are beautifully arranged against fine old pieces of colonial furniture, and the appeal of these remarkable plates and flags, cups, and bowls comes with special force. The Kennedy Galleries are showing a miscellaneous group of prints by the younger school of various countries prominent in the graphic arts, and the Keppel Galleries have hung in their print rooms a special exhibition of prints of the Barbizon school. The Harlow Galleries have an important showing of engraved portraits of various English and American celebrities, among whom is to be found Wellington, Washington, Webster, Newman, Manning, Wilson, Blackstone, Scott, Stevenson, Burns, Byron, Poe, et cetera. At the Montross Gallery is an exhibition of sketches by Harold H. Wrenn done on the continent for the most part, and showing a talent of decided charm. The Californian water colors of Stan Wood at the Babcock Gallery, other sculpture represented by the artist, and a group of sketches by Harold H. Wrenn done on the continent for the most part, and showing a talent of decided charm.

The Hawthorne painting has absorbed this artist in recent years. Mr. Schofield's canvas has a group of old English cottages for subject, and the weathered grey houses seem to grow out of the grey cliff on which they stand. Blue and grey tonalities with high lights of yellow give color distinction to this canvas.

**AMUSEMENTS**

**NEW YORK**  
2ND YEAR—The Big Comedy Hit  
**SHOW-OFF**  
PLAYHOUSE  
48th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**M I K A D O**  
Jolson's 46th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
The Student Prince  
in Heidelberg

**IS ZAT SO?**  
Bernard Shaw's Famous Comedy  
CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA  
Guild Theatre, 630 N. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:15  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

**CENTURY THE LOVE SONG**  
ELTINGE THEA., 42d. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"THE FALL GUY"  
A New Comedy of New York Life

**HIPPOTRONE**  
KEITH'S PAGEANT OF  
WORLD NOVELTIES  
HENRY MILLER'S THEA., W. 43 St., Eves. 8:15  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15  
"The Poor Nut"  
A Cracking Comedy

**WHITE COLLARS**  
NOW AT HARRIS CO., 42d St., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
ZIEGFELD COSMOPOLITAN  
THEA., Col. Bldg., 50th St., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
POP, MATS., THURS. & SATURDAY  
Leon Errol in Louie 14th  
1st Bldg., Seats \$1 & \$2, 1st Bought in Advance

**LADY, BE GOOD**  
with Fred & Adele Astaire, Walter Catlett  
300 RESERVED SEATS AT \$1.00  
New York—Motion Pictures

**The WILLIAM FOX SCREEN SENSATION!**  
**The FOOL**  
A great and sincere motion picture from Channing Pollock's tremendously successful play. Now beginning an extended engagement at the  
CENTRAL THEATRE, 47 & B'way  
Twice Daily  
All seats reserved  
This picture will not be shown at any other theatre this season.

**TOURING ATTRACTIONS**  
Stewart & French Present One of America's Reigning Comedy Hits  
**THE SHOW-OFF**  
By GEORGE KELLY  
Now Play the Far West

**CALGARY, ALTA.**  
**THE TEA KETTLE INN**  
214 7th Avenue West  
Breakfast, Lunch, Afternoon Tea, Dinner and After Theatre Parties  
Moderate Prices—Pleasant Surroundings

**MILWAUKEE, WIS.**  
**The Tea Shop**  
THE MISSES COOK  
Luncheon Afternoon Tea  
490 Marshall Street  
MILWAUKEE

## Annual Concord Art Exhibition

Concord, Mass.

Special Correspondence  
THE ninth annual exhibition of the Concord Art Association, now open at the Concord Art Center, will continue through June, after which the large permanent collection of the association will be placed on view for the summer months.

The Concord show is always one of the chief art events of the year in Massachusetts, because it is uncommonly representative of contemporary American painting, and because the exhibits are uniformly invited. The result is a display of uncommonly high quality.

The association's medals of honor this year have been awarded to Edward McCartan for his sculpture, "Diana"; to Charles W. Hawthorne for his painting, "The Evening"; and to Lilian Westcott Hale for her group of exquisite drawings in charcoal, which have a room to themselves.

This does the association continue its custom of recognizing fine accomplishment in American art. It would be difficult to find anyone who could on any large grounds of objection quarrel with this association's awards. And so it has been from the first. Honorable mentions this year go to Malvina Hoffman for her mark of Anna Pavlova, and to W. Elmer Schofield for his painting, "The Cottages."

This year's show is strong in sculpture, and the figures are disposed about the exhibition rooms with a good eye for composition, just as the juxtaposition of paintings has been considered in the light of contrasts and harmonies. Charles Gifford shows his study for the head of the figure of war in his Meade Memorial group. Anna Coleman Ladd is represented by one of her imaginative compositions, "The Golden Fleece." Mestrovic's "Pietà" is one of the high lights of the show, with its flow of lines and dramatic figures. "Atlanta," graceful in line and filled with the thrust of eager movement. Brenda Putnam shows a well-characterized bust of Pablo Casals. Other sculptures represented include: Robert Altken, Frederick W. Allen, Chester Beach, Harriet W. Frishmuth, Albert Laessle, Richard Recchia, Victor Salvatore and Grace Haven Talbot.

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## A New Cruise Picture

NEW YORK, May 17.—Rivolt Theatre, "Welcome Home," a motion picture adapted by Walter Woods and F. McG. Willis, from a play by Edna Ferber and G. S. Kaufman, directed by James Cruze.

Link by link James Cruze is forging a chain of pictures that will need a special chapter when the present-day history of photoplays is compiled. His touch is a recognized thing in picture production today, a touch that stands for all that is clear, confident and convincing in picture direction. Even with flamboyant material at hand—as sometimes happens to the best regulated director—Mr. Cruze does wonders in making it cogent. His "Covered Wagon" set a new mark in large scale narrative, and since then he has gone consistently ahead in his work, although within smaller dimensions. Of late, he has made pictures of American small-town folk that have had a distinct genre quality, and "Welcome Home" is one of these. It is the tale of a somewhat derelict father coming to live with the newly married son, and the disastrous results of his unmeaning interferences in the routine of the household. Luke Cosgrove is capital as Old Man Prouty, and with Mr. Cruze's aid wanders through the picture a humorous, middle-aged, lovable figure. Lois Wilson and Warner Baxter are the two young householders who struggle manfully through their visitation, and Ben Hendricks, Margaret Morris, Josephine Crowell and Adele Watson fill in smaller parts of the picture most acceptably. R. F.

Charles H. Davis' "Rugged Hillside" shows a wilder aspect of this New England countryside than this artist usually paints. There is something elemental in this picture, which surely will add to the reputation of Davis as one of the leading leaders of landscape painting in America.

Ernest L. Blumenschein's "Legend" is characteristic of this painter in its strong coloring, its emphasis on form, and its skillful massing of many figures in a powerful concentric composition. Nicholas Fechin's "Portrait" is a masterly rendering of flesh tones, adroitly set off by a background that is sympathetic in color and loosely brushed in so as to force attention back to the central point of interest, the face.

"Silver Popples," by Gertrude Plake, is a bit of unspooled nature, the ragged trees rustling in the breeze and the whole scene glowing with yellow sunshine. "Tollers of the Sea" is another of Jonas Lie's powerful marines with boats, the dramatic qualities enhanced by the purples, dark greens, and pale yellows of the gloaming. Another marine, full of action and touched with originality in design is Eric Hudson's "Wind Westerly." A strong note, in a gallery filled with vigorous pictures, is struck by Walter Ufer's "Jim," a single Indian figure, with red cloak and green trousers.

Other painters represented include Marion Boyd Allen, Frank W. Benson, Frederick A. Bosley, John E. Costigan, Gertrude Plake, Frederick G. Hall, Marion Hawthorne, Aldro T. Hibbard, Charles Hopkinson, John C. Johansen, Herman Dudley Murphy, Charles Hovey Pepper, Edward W. Redfield, Chauncey F. Ryder, John Shuman, Alice Ruggles Scholer, Gardner Symons, Edmund C. Tarbell, Helen M. Turner, John Whorf and Stanley W. Woodward.

**AMUSEMENTS**

**CHICAGO**  
A. R. WOODS EVER, at 8:15, MATS. WED. & SAT. AND SAT. 2:15  
CHICAGO'S LOUDEST LAUGH  
**IS ZAT SO?**  
"PLAY ALL CHICAGO SHOULD FLOCK TO SEE."  
—Amy Leslie, News.

**Shubert**  
Great Northern  
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT  
A REAL SENSATION—THE  
**STUDENT PRINCE**

Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls  
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

**PORTLAND, ORE.**  
Anna Rosenbaum Guiver of the  
Guiver Conservatory  
PRESENTS  
50 Children in the  
**"Little Princess"**

A Children's Play by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Interludes of Dancing & Music.  
Lincoln High Auditorium  
Saturday Evening, May 23

Adults 50c. Children 25c. Tickets on sale at Meier and Franks and Sherman Clay, Taylor 7915.

**B. F. KEITH'S**  
THE AMERICAN LEADER OF THEATRE  
Week of May 18, 2 & 8, Beach 1724  
By Popular Demand  
**HOUDINI**  
Challenge Week  
The Biggest  
Revelation of All  
SLATT  
Writing Exposed  
Bewildered  
Famous  
BIGGEST OF ALL

**BARTON THE MEYAKOS BOBBY RANDALL**  
Malvine, Lee-Speaks  
JACK GREGORY & CO. TOTO Clown

**Messages**

Through the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor many business firms send their messages to you—messages bearing good news of helpful services and dependable merchandise.

After patronizing an advertiser in the Monitor it is an excellent plan to send him a message in return. A message telling him that you have found his merchandise or services satisfactory. A message informing him that you were prompted to patronize him because you saw his advertisement in the Monitor.

The advertiser will appreciate your thoughtfulness and he will know that his message in the Monitor is bringing good results.



ove  
New York







# SOME STOCKS MOVE UPWARD TO NEW HIGHS

Public Utility and Specialty  
Shares Are Strong—  
Nash Up

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Conflicting price movements marked the opening of today's stock market, though initial gains were recorded by a number of motor accessory issues in which speculative operations were resumed.

Motor Wheel rose to a new price for the year, and other low-priced issues were active, realizing gains evident at the start in American Can and other standard leaders.

The market made better headway in trading activity, with the impetus of an influx of outside buying orders for public utility and specialty shares.

Several seasoned dividend paying stocks and industrials, such as Union Pacific and Du Pont, also attracted buying interest, and the market closed at a new high for the year, with a number of stocks, including American Can, rising to new high prices for the year, and Havana Electric Railway, rising 5 points to 125.

Before the end of the first half hour new 1923 peak prices had been set for a score of stocks, including American Can, Union Pacific, American Water Works, Motor Wheel, Union Bag and Paper and Advance-Rumely, preferred on gains ranging from 1 to 3 points.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling unchanged at \$4.55 1/2.

**High Priced Stocks Lead**

Accumulation of money, reflected in the lowering of the interest rate to 3 per cent, stimulated the foreign trading, and the market swung upward, with the leadership of high-priced stocks in which investment funds flowed freely.

Extension of the power-pool system had a tonic effect on public utility group, and the steady expansion of output in the motor industry contributed to the buoyancy of the automobile shares.

Aided by the report of an early split-up of the stock, Nash Motors before noon had soared 18 1/2 points to a new peak, at \$104. American Trucks stretched its early gain to 4 1/2 points. West Penn Power and Utah Securities were among the conspicuous strong points in the public utility list, selling 4 to 6 points higher at midday. Chesapeake and Ohio and Frisco preferred rose to 1923 top prices but Franco common sagged on profit-taking.

Reactionary tendencies cropped out in certain stocks in the early afternoon trading, but the main trend of the market continued toward higher levels.

A break of nearly 5 points in Du Pont followed the directors' proposal for an increase of \$500,000 in the common stock, and Virginia Railway and Power fell 10 points from last week's closing figure. Motors and specialties maintained a strong tone.

**Bond Prices Advance**

Rising prices marked today's bond trading, although gains generally were limited. Prospects for a clarification of the French debt situation laid the basis for a resumption of the advance in this country's bonds, including Paris-Orleans, Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean, and Nord Railway issues were the centers of interest.

Idle investment funds were diverted mainly to the domestic railroad list, bringing about substantial gains in Chesapeake and Ohio, Northern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Atchison, and Missouri Pacific obligations.

Standard Gas was leading more than 20 points, led an upward movement in public utilities.

**WESTERN ELECTRIC  
SALES FOR FIRST  
QUARTER \$69,716,000**

Sales of the Western Electric Company for the first quarter were \$69,716,000, of which \$25,821,000 was contributed in March, \$21,949,000 in April, and \$21,946,000 in May, as compared with \$65,000,000 for the first quarter of 1922.

Orders received in the quarter were \$1,255,000, a decrease of \$18,338,000 from the first three months of 1924. Such a decrease was inevitable with the Bell system, the best client, and the telephone companies, caught up with the sales for the quarter.

The last 10 years sales have totaled \$1,752,403,000.

The Bell System is far and away the best client of Western Electric Company and out of \$28,281,000 sales in 1924 there was \$23,200,000 bill to the Bell system, which accounts for nearly 80 per cent of the sales to Bell.

The following summary of sales to Bell telephone companies gives an idea of the rapidly increasing responsibilities of the telephone department of Western Electric Company.

**PURCHASING POWER  
SLIGHTLY LOWER**

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities and relative purchasing power of money for the last several weeks compares favorably with the average since January, 1924, low of January, 1922, and peak prices in May, 1920 (1913 being taken as 100):

Index	1920-1921	1922-1923	1924-1925
1920-1921 (peak of prices)	247.40		
1922-1923 (low of prices)	157.7	63.4	
1924-1925 (average)	157.7	63.4	
1920-1921 (average)	157.7	63.4	
1922-1923 (average)	157.7	63.4	
1924-1925 (average)	157.7	63.4	
1920-1921 (low of prices)	157.7	63.4	
1922-1923 (low of prices)	157.7	63.4	
1924-1925 (low of prices)	157.7	63.4	

**DIVIDENDS**

Solar Refining Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of \$5 and the usual 10 per cent stock dividend to stock of record May 29.

F. I. DuPont Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

Du Pont de Nemours Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable June 15 to stock of record May 15.

Kennecott Copper Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 1.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET (Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Stock	High	Low	May 18	May 17	May 16
400 Adolph	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
700 Ad-Ru	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1100 Adv-Ru	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
2000 Allied	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
3000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
4000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
5000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
6000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
7000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
8000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
9000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
10000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
11000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
12000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
13000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
14000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
15000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
16000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
17000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
18000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
19000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
20000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
21000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
22000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
23000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
24000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
25000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
26000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
27000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
28000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
29000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
30000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
31000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
32000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
33000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
34000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
35000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
36000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
37000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
38000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
39000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
40000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
41000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
42000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
43000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
44000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
45000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
46000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
47000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
48000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
49000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
50000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
51000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
52000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
53000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
54000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
55000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
56000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
57000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
58000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
59000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
60000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
61000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
62000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
63000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
64000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
65000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
66000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
67000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
68000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
69000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
70000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
71000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
72000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
73000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
74000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
75000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
76000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
77000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
78000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
79000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
80000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
81000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
82000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
83000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
84000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
85000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
86000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
87000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
88000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
89000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
90000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
91000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
92000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
93000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
94000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
95000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
96000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
97000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
98000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
99000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100000 Am Ag	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

# NEW YORK CURB INDUSTRIALS (Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

525 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
550 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 do pf	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
10000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
16000 Am Suppr B	40 1/2	37	37	40 1/2	40 1/2
16000 Am Suppr pr pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
200 Armour Co B etl new	12	12	12	12	12
1900 Aaso Gas & Oil new	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
200 Borden Co new	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
400 Borden Co ris	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
200 Car Light	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
200 Car Pow & L	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
8000 Chapin Sacks Inc	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
2700 Clapperton Auto	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
5000 Cornwell Wp Cp	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
10000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1050 do war	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
8500 Cons G & E Bait n	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
200 do B	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
200 do P	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 Curtiss A P cts	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
200 De Lor Radio cts	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
50 De L & W C	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
21000 Doublier C & R nw	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
100 Dupont Mot	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 Dux Co Inc	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
15000 Elec Bd & Sh new	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
8000 Elec Investors	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
200 Franklin Mfg & L	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
100 Freshman Co(Chas) Lo	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 One Ootter Day A	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
400 Gillette Saf R new	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
20000 Goodyear Tire	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
100 Grenier Baker	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
10000 Greiner Candy A	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
200 Hart & Hardart	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 Inter Concrete Indus	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
200 Inter Match pr	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 Inter Utilities R	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
16000 Landover Holding	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
200 Lehigh Lower Sect	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
75 Lehigh V & C Sales	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
100 Liberty Rad St	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
20000 Mesabi Iron	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
17000 Miller Wg Util	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
200 do pr	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
100 Music Master Cpr	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 New Jersey Zinc	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
100 Nickel Pl pr	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
200 Ohio Fuel Corp	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
200 Omnibus Corp ctf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
12 Penn War & P	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
20000 Reid Ice Cream	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
25 Rem Noiseless P	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
20000 Silica Gel Pr cfs	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
200 Singer Mfr	235 1/2	235 1/2	235 1/2	235 1/2	235 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
500 Stutz Mot	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
20000 Swift Int Co	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
2200 Tenn El Pow	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 Timpon Radio cfs	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
100 Tover Mfg Cpr	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
8200 Untd GasElec n	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
20000 Untd L&Pw A	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1000 Warner Bros P A	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
400 Western Power	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
400 White Rock	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 White Rock ctf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 do A new	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
200 do pf new	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1000 Yellow Tail C Co NY	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
STANDARD OILS					
3100 Anglo Am Oil	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
400 Atlantic Lobbs	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 Buckeye P L	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 Cumberlaud Pipe	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
9300 Humble Oil	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
100 Im O Can new	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
3800 Internat Pet	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
13000 Prairie Oil new	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
600 Solar Ref	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
8800 S O of Ind	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
800 S O of N Y	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
40 S O of Ohio	362 1/2	362 1/2	362 1/2	362 1/2	362 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
400 Vacuum Oil	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
INDEPENDENT OILS					
5100 Am Marcella Gas	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
700 Arkaw Nat Gas	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
100 Carib Synd	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
40 Crt Sv	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
200 Crt Sv pf	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
41000 Crt Sv	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
14000 Cretole Synd	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1000 Gulf Oil	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
6000 Lago Pet	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
20000 Am Lignite	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
20000 Gulf Oil Mex	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
14000 Mountain Prod	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
100 Peer Oil	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
INITIAL COST STOCKS					
Quoted by G. M. Haffords & Co., Fair Bank, Mass.					
American Lignite					Bid Asked
Arkwright Mills					45
Barfield Mfg Co					45
Champion Mfg Co					120
Houne Mills					120
Chas Mills					115
Champion Mfg Co					115
Cornell Mills					115
Champion Mfg Co					115
Davol Mills					40
Plant Mills					100
Champion Mfg Co					115
King Philip Mills					135
Champion Mfg Co					115
Lincoln Mfg Co					115
Mechanics Mills					85
Champion Mfg Co					115
Narragansett Mills					80
Parker Mills					80
Champion Mfg Co					115
Farker Mills pf					15
Champion Mfg Co					115
Parker Mills pf					145
Champion Mfg Co					115
Pocasset Mfg Co					40
Champion Mfg Co					115
Richford Borden Mfg Co					150
Sagard Mfg Co					150
Shove Mills					105
Starr Mfg Co					105
Union Cotton Mfg Co					88
Wampanoag Mills					60
Wampanoag Mills					60
FOX FILM CAPITAL INCREASE					
Stockholders of the Fox Film Corporation are authorized to increase the capital of the corporation by the issue of 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The large stockholders of the corporation are authorized to increase the common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000. The common stock to 1,000,000 shares of common stock, \$10.00 per share, on or before May 23 on a proposed increase in capital of \$10,000,000.					



# STEEL PRICE NEAR BOTTOM IS BELIEVED

Makers Are Encouraged by  
Better Demand—Pig  
Iron Active

NEW YORK, May 18 (Special).—Consumers of iron and steel are becoming convinced rapidly that the bottom of the market is here, or, at least, very near it. The makers report better sales over the last week than for some time. A large independent maker of steel bars, for example, says that a decided improvement has taken place. A good bar demand is a good omen because bars are used in such a large variety of ways.

The independent reports, for instance, that a consumer whose ordinary quarterly requirements are for 500 to 750 tons has just bought 1,000 tons. The buyers realize that with billets selling at \$26 to \$27.50 a ton, bars are rather too cheap to stay permanently at that level.

The actions in the raw materials also indicate that the market bottom is nearly here. If not, an actuality. This heavy melting steel scrap has been marked up \$1 a ton to \$17 in the Pittsburgh district, the first rise in weeks. The action of scrap is frequently regarded as a barometer for the entire industry.

Pig Iron Active  
Pig iron has been unusually active with sales averaging 20,000 tons a week, a selling district over the last week. This activity is an indication that consumers feel that iron prices are as low as they will be.

Fact iron prices are the lowest since last November, and are only 50c a ton higher than the low spot of the last three years.

Production is still being cut with a drop of about 2 percent over the last week to 65 percent for the industry as a whole. The operating rate is now very close to the rate of consumption.

The meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute Friday of this week may have some bearing on the future policies of the steel makers. This is an occasion when the leaders get together to exchange ideas on both formal and informal ways. Undoubtedly the following matters will be touched upon: Whether prices are to go lower, whether wages should be reduced, the prospects for orders over the rest of the year.

Steel plates have been marked down \$2 a ton to \$10c a pound, Pittsburgh, and business is coming out in better volume. Steel shapes are very irregular in price, selling anywhere from \$25c to \$2.00c. Bars are very firm and uniform at \$2 a pound.

Steel sheets are weak in tone, though there have been no sharp drops in price. Blue-annealed sheets sell at 2.40c, black sheets at \$2.00c, and galvanized sheets at \$2.50c. These are makers of sheets in the country, and competition is unusually keen, so that weakness in that item does not form a cause for the industry as a whole.

Coke Prices Decline  
Coke has dropped about 25c a ton to \$3.25 for furnace coke and \$3.75 for \$4.25 for foundry grades. Coke output has not been enough to keep in line with conditions.

That iron consumers believe that prices are as low as they will go is indicated by the several inquiries for fourth quarter which have come forth suddenly. In most cases producers are willing to make prices for the fourth quarter, but where a contract for that position is linked up with third quarter they are tempted to make a sale.

More blast furnaces have ceased operation. The Carnegie Steel Company put out two in the valley district in eastern Pennsylvania. At Buffalo the McKimsey Steel Company stopped operations, and at Buffalo the Shawmut Iron Company banked a furnace, leaving only one of its four going, and making 11 out of 22 in the Buffalo district in operation.

Structural steel orders and inquiries are holding up to the average rate so far this year. Structural steel inquiries are 6000 tons for a theater at St. Louis and 4500 tons for another section of subway at New York.

The steel trade is interested in the proposition of the Shipping Board turning over to Henry Ford about 400 idle ships to be scrapped. However, there is much work in sight for the rest of this month and June.

The automobile makers have been buying steel heavily in view of their own large production just now. Agricultural implement makers are also good customers. Railroads are still buying large numbers of cars and track equipment.

Among the non-ferrous metals lead has been the most active. Prices rose \$1 a ton during the week. The outside market, and on Thursday the American Smelting and Refining Company, principal producer of lead, raised prices \$3 a ton to 7.50 cents a pound, New York.

Copper has been conspicuous for its steadiness, having made no price change throughout the week, for the first time in months. It was sold at 13 1/2c a pound. Foreign demand has held up unusually well, and prices for export have been a shade higher than for domestic shipment. Statistics of production show that cutbacks are taking place just as promised by the producers some time ago.

There was no net change over the week in the price of steel. Stocks of steel increased 1141 tons in April, following a gain of 483 tons in March. The reserve at the month's end was 13,237 tons, or enough for ten days' consumption.

Tin has been dull, and unchanged in price, ranging from 54 1/2c to 55c a pound. Consumers have been buying tin, but traders keep the market up on the theory that consumers must buy soon as consumption has been heavy.

DUNLOP BUSINESS PROSPERS  
NEW YORK, May 18.—Our sales are running about 75 per cent ahead in our Dunlop tires. The Dunlop Tire & Rubber Company, before denaturing for Europe, has factories in England, France and Germany and Italy.

MOORE & OHIO'S INCOME  
The Mobile & Ohio Railroad's net income for 1924 jumped to \$2,081,678 from \$1,277,467 in 1923. This was equal to \$24.54 a share on the capital stock, compared with \$17.74 in 1923. Surplus after dividends was \$1,650,848, compared with \$704,771.

## NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended May 16, 1925

INDUSTRIALS				Net	Sales	High	Low	Last
28400 Adillon PAL 25 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	24	310 Swan & Fin 17	17	17	17
150 do pr pt. 104	104	104	104	+ 1/4	5100 Vacuum 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
100 do pr pt. 88	88	88	88	0	INDUSTRIAL OILS			
500 Amal Lea c	88	88	88	0	37300 Am Mara Co 7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
100 do pr pt. 43	43	43	43	0	2500 Arc Nat Gas 6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
100 AMGEAL new 2 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	0	5400 Carlin Synd.	181	181	181
100 do pr pt. 43	43	43	43	0	100 do pr pt. 181	181	181	181
1000 Am Hm SS 90	100	100	100	0	7300 do com nw wt 37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
9935 Am Thread 17 1/4	162 1/4	162 1/4	162 1/4	0	100 do pr pt. 82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
1000 Am FSL new 84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	0	1400 do kirk shnd 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
500 do pr pt. 19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	0	9800 Croole Synd. 12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 Am Rpt 19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	0	1000 do Rpt 12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
9400 Am Rayon P 108	108	108	108	0	300 Gilliland	3	3	3
1000 Am Rpt 108	108	108	108	0	8300 Gibson	3	3	3
5700 Am Super A. 35	35	35	35	0	8300 Gas Oil	3	3	3
33000 do E. 25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0	500 Kirby Pate 3	3	3	3
1000 Am Thread pt 4	4	4	4	0	45300 Lago Pate 6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
1000 Am Rpt 4	4	4	4	0	2000 Lavins Pate 3	3	3	3
300 Arizona 25 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/4	100 Margay	1	1	1
310 Am Co III pr 85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Midwestern 1	1	1	1
200 do Cl 31	31	31	31	0	2300 Mt & Gulf 1	1	1	1
4000 Artiloom 39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	0	2000 N. & G. 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
1000 do pr pt. 101	101	101	101	0	20 Nat F. & G. 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
2400 do pr pt. 101	101	101	101	0	1000 New Bed 9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
5200 As GEA CIE 29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4	7100 New York Pr Ld	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
1000 do pr pt. 101	101	101	101	0	3000 New York 9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
1000 Borden Co. 143 1/4	144	144	144	+ 1/4	2000 Pen Oil new 23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
11500 do pr pt. 2	2	2	2	0	1000 Bed Bank 26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
20 do pr pt. 110 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	0	12000 Pen Oil 26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
1000 do sub ch 1	1	1	1	0	3000 Ryan Cons 8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
1200 do sub ch 1	1	1	1	0	1000 do pr pt. 8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
4200 Bridge 26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	0	3000 Salt Cr. Pr 27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
1000 do sub ch 1	1	1	1	0	3000 Tidal Osage 9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
1100 Bucyrus 104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	+ 1/4	10000 Union Central 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
1000 Buff Gen El. 70	70	70	70	0	17000 Veneat 22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
1000 do pr pt. 104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	2000 W. & A. 22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
310 Ca Dry Gen	120	120	120	+ 2 1/4	19000 W. & A. 22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
99r Als A. 125	106	106	106	+ 2 1/4	17000 W. & A. 22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
1000 do pr pt. 120	120	120	120	+ 2 1/4	17000 W. & A. 22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4



## ATHLETICS GIVE SENATORS RACE

to win a pennant that has been the portion of Manager Connie Mack for more than 40 years. With the pitching staff of 1904, the Athletics were hitting holding a consistently high average. Philadelphia certainly looks like the biggest contender for the pennant. High batting averages were the key in Washington, last year's winners and World Champions, are to be figured in high batting averages in the American National League, the American League champs have shown the perseverance and timely hitting which has won them the pennant. Their scores stood much against them. It is the same perseverance that carried them to victory against the Giants in the World Series last year. W. P. Johnson is still the outstanding pitcher for the Senators and his good record with the pennant hopes of Washington fans. The acquisition of Joseph Harris from the Red Sox has proved as a surprise. Harris has shown that his hitting has added offensive power

[illegible]

Fans have not been watching closely the drop of St. Louis in the standings.

for they have been too interested in their own affairs to take any notice of the team. After a bad slump in hitting last year, the St. Louis manager appears to be on his way to the best year in his career. He has hit in 10 of the last 11 consecutive game, yesterday, and is well on his way to a new American League record. The record was made by a player named King when he hit in 41 consecutive games.

The continuation of the present series between Cleveland and Washington will be well worth the interest by the fans this week. Washington already has two victories to its credit and is now leading the series by a slim margin today and tomorrow. The Senators then go to Detroit for four games. Philadelphia after playing at St. Louis when the Browns will be given a chance to gain on the present leaders, the Yankees, tomorrow. The series against Cleveland next Wednesday. The Yankees, due to the absence of their best players, are expected to suffer at the hands of hitters G. H. Ruth, E. J. Collins and the St. Louis team.

series between Cleveland and Washington will be watched with much interest by the fans this week. Washington already has two victories to its credit against the Indians and will play them today and tomorrow. The

Senators then go to Detroit for four games, then to St. Louis for four. Chicago today and tomorrow goes to St. Louis when the Browns will be given a chance to gain on the present leaders, the Cardinals. The Cardinals series against Cleveland next Wednesday. The Yankees, due to the absence of Babe Ruth, will play the Athletics. G. E. Ruth, even if he is not a star, is a very good pitcher and a potent factor in the Yankees' success this year in the pennant race.

**MINNESOTA EVENS SERIES**

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 18 (Special)—Peter Auer '25, pitched a one-hit game for the Minnesota Gophers against the University of Minnesota evens up the series. The Gophers won the game, 4-0. Minnesota employed the ancient squeeze play to garner its single run after H. G. "Doc" HS had doubled and took third on a wild pitch. Gophers won his game by dropping a neat hunt which allowed the pitcher to get a double play. Auer pitched for Michigan and -held the Gophers to one run in the first inning. The brilliant support, however, that was afforded Gophers G. E. Hager '25 as

**MINNESOTA EVENS SERIES**  
ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 18 (Special)  
—Peter Guxy '25, pitched a one-hit game  
against University of Michigan here  
and University of Minnesota evened up

Minnesota employed the ancient squeeze play to garner its single run after H. R. Foote '35 had done down and took time on a wild pitch. Guzy won his game by dropping a neat butt which allowed the Sox to get a runner in.

Pitching for Michigan and held the Gophers to five hits. He was not given credit for a win, however, as he was not afforded Guzy. G. E. Haggerty '26 secured Michigan's lone hit, a single through shortstop, which thrashed him.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Minnesota.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1  
Michigan.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Guzy and Ramey; Jacobson and Ramey; Green and Green and Crawford. Time—1h. 31m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	28	11	718
Los Angeles	23	18	581
San Diego	22	19	536
Salt Lake City	20	21	500
Oakland	18	23	473
Portland	14	27	423
Seattle	13	28	393

Batteries—Guzy and Rasey; Jablonowski and Cherry. Umpires—Green and Crawford. Time—1h. 31m.

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**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**

San Francisco	22	11	718
Seattle	22	13	716
Seattle	20	19	738
Salt Lake City	20	19	632
Portland 8, Oakland 2	20	20	774
San Francisco	18	21	613
Vernon	17	23	612
Vernon	13	28	817

**RESULTS SATURDAY**

Vernon 6, Seattle 0.

San Francisco 10, Salt Lake City 3.

San Francisco 7, Sacramento 3.

Portland 8, Oakland 2.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**

Sacramento 8, San Francisco 7.

San Francisco 7, Sacramento 3.

Vernon 10, Seattle 0.

Seattle 3, Vernon 3.

Los Angeles 7, Salt Lake City 1.

Portland 10, Salt Lake City 1.

Oakland 3, Portland 2.

Oakland 2, Portland 1.

**WISCONSIN WINS AT GOLF**

IOWA CITY, May 18 (Special).—Douglas Cleveland, center of the "Mackay-Bend" club, yesterday won the annual "Big Ten" tournament. University of Wisconsin's strongest golf team defeated the University of Iowa 14 to 11 in the final match of the season here, 14 to 1. The Haw-

IOWA CITY, May 18 (Special)—Making a clean sweep of the doubles matches, University of Wisconsin's strong golf team defeated University of Iowa in the first "Big Ten" match of the season here, 14 to 7. The Hawk-

matchers and led the Badgers 7 to 4 at the end of the morning round. A. B. Beck '26 and A. J. B. Beck '26, both of the first doubles match, were the winners. The second match, in which the Badgers were defeated, was a 6-0 to W. W. Vernon '25. Vernon '25 was low for Iowa, making 77 to defeat B. C. Guenther '25. The Badgers were defeated from Capt. R. T. Porter '25, 2 to 1.

**BRITISH CLEAN UP**  
WARSAW, Poland, May 18 (AP)—Although Great Britain had clinched its victory in the Davis Cup tennis tournament Saturday over Poland, having taken both the singles matches Friday and the doubles match Saturday, the doubles singles matches were contested today. Four of them were won by Great Britain, and the doubles match was decided in Poland. In three love sets, and in 15 minutes, Great Britain defeated Poland, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

**URUGUAYAN ELEVEN WINS**  
PARIS, May 18 (AP)—The Uruguayan soccer football team defeated a Paris team 4 to 0.

WARSAW, Poland, May 18 (AP)—Although Great Britain had clinched its victory in the Davis Cup elimination contest Saturday over Poland, having taken both the singles matches Friday and the doubles Saturday, the two remaining singles matches were contested today.

Both of them were won by Great Britain. F. G. Lowe, Great Britain, defeated Foerster, Poland, in three love sets, and C. K. Kingsley, Great Britain, won from Kiszewski, Poland, 6-2, 6-0, 6-0.

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**URUGUAYAN ELEVEN WINS**  
**PARIS, May 18 (AP).—**The Uruguayan soccer football team defeated a Paris eleven, yesterday, 3 to 0.



# STORIES

## The Practice Picnic

NOW it happened that the mother of Jane, Henry, Isabella, and Joseph had gone away for the day. And it also happened that the cook and the second maid had gone away for that day. These two being cousins and having had to go away to see another cousin get married. And that left nobody in the house except Aunt Henrietta, who was making a visit, and Jane, Henry, Isabella and Joseph. But even then there was no danger that anybody would get lonely. And as Aunt Henrietta had a book to read, and Jane, Henry, Isabella and Joseph had lessons to do, the morning passed almost before they knew it. And then it was time for lunch.

"I wish it was a warm summer day," said Jane, "and then we could take our lunch and eat it out doors and have a picnic."

"We might have a practice picnic," said Aunt Henrietta. "And then we'd be all ready for a real picnic when the time comes."

"You have to go somewhere to have a picnic," said Henry. "You can't just have a picnic in the dining-room."

"That's easily settled," said Aunt Henrietta. "We don't have to eat our lunch in the dining-room, do we?"

"But where would we eat it?" asked Isabella.

"I know a high place at the top of a very steep hill," said Aunt Henrietta, "that would be just the spot for a picnic."

"I don't believe Mother would let

## Two New Series for Syria; Postal Troubles of Poland

AFTER a lapse of five years and the issuing of more than 250 provisional, two definitive series of stamps have appeared for use in Syria and Greater Lebanon, and these were placed on sale at the post offices on March 1. The new stamps are on the same lines as the pictorial types in use in Tunis, Morocco and other French dependencies, and depict scenes of interest in the districts. There are 13 values in each series with an additional "postage due" set of five denominations.

Damascus, the administrative center, figures on the 1p. lilac-rose, and the 1.50 red of the Syrian emission, while Aleppo is depicted on the 5p. lilac, and 10p. brown-violet. Another place which figures on two values—the 10c. violet and the 50c. brown on yellow, of the Syrian issue, is Hamah, or Hamath, one of the oldest cities of the world, and situated in the narrow valley of the Orontes. It is built on both sides of the river, which is spanned by many bridges. The city was captured by Sennacherib, and called "the great" by Amos, and the Greeks named it Epiphania in honor of Antiochus Epiphanes, but like so many towns in Syria the Greek name has passed away and is almost forgotten.

Palmyra is on the 2p. brown and 25p. light blue, and Alexandria, on the 50c. green, is the seaport for Antioch and Aleppo, the former figuring on the 1p. brown on rose post-due. Antioch was the third city of the Roman Empire and was destroyed many times. Tarsus on the 2p. black green, postage due stamp, is a corruption of Tadmor named so by the Greeks because it was opposite Aradus, and the city was an important position during the Crusades when it was called Tortosa.

Shrine of Pan. Baniyas, on the 3p. black on yellow post-due, was called Paneas by the Greeks as it was the site of the shrine of Pan, and here Herod erected a temple in honor of Caesar Augustus and named the place Baniyas, later to become Baniyas Philippi. Ladjkheh, on the 1.25, pale green, is the Laodicea of the ancient history. The bridge of Daphne on the 3p. light blue, and Beyrut on the 1p. brown on rose post-due, are the place where the temple of Apollo. There appears to be little doubt that Daphne's temple occupied the place in later Greek days.

In the Lebanon series Beirut, or Beyrut, is seen on the 1p. brown on green post-due. Now the chief town in the district, Beirut occupies the site of the Berytus of the Greeks and Romans, and was originally a city of the Jebelites or mountaineers. It was rebuilt by the Romans, who colonized it with veterans of the V and VIII Legions, and called it Augusta Felix. Herod Agrippa and Titus held shows and spectacles there later, and during the third century it was renowned as a seat of learning to which students came from all parts of the world. In A. D. 551 it was in ruins from earthquake shocks, and in 1135 we read of its being taken by the Crusaders. From the time when it came into the possession of Saladin in 1187 till the beginning of the seventeenth century it was little more than a village, and its later importance was chiefly due to French enterprise. The city today presents a brilliant scenic effect to anyone entering the harbor. The great sweep of St. George's Bay, the foreshore covered with red-tiled houses, backed by groves of mulberry and pomegranate, with sloping hillsides terraced above all to the azure skyline. The harbor itself, the best between Tripoli and Port Said, was not started until 1839 when the work was undertaken by a French company. Baniyas, on the 1p. 25c. and black

became a free state, enjoying its own constitution, its own parliament and its own postal service. Under the Versailles Treaty, Poland obtained the direct right to send postal matter for countries overseas through Danzig. About three years ago the first troubles from this arrangement arose and the ruling of the High Commissioner laid down "that the postal service which Poland is entitled to set up under Article 29 of the Treaty of Versailles, must be carried out within the building, the Polish Post Office," and at the same time it was notified that Poland had no right to any other postal arrangements of her own within the Free City. In spite of this, however, the Polish Postal Administration set up postal, telephone and telegraph arrangements in the Hevelius Platz and erected, under cover of darkness, ten pillar boxes in the streets. This was a violation of the Versailles Treaty, and the League of Nations at Geneva, requesting the removal of the pillar boxes. This request Poland refused to comply with, at the same time appealing against this violation of the League of Nations at Geneva.

The special series of air mail stamps announced here some time ago are now available at the post office in Bangkok. There are four values—3, 5, 15 and 25 satangs—and the colors are brown, green, carmine and blue respectively. The design for all is the flying birdman, and the stamps are of large oblong format, engraved on unwatermarked paper and of the current 3 and 5 satang stamps were overprinted with a device enclosed within a square frame. Later air post lines used ordinary stamps cancelled with a special postmark embodying an airplane device.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC BUYS BRANCH LINE

GRAND FORKS, B. C., May 8. (Special Correspondence)—Negotiations for the purchase by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of that portion of the Great Northern line between Grand Forks and Princeton, B. C., have been completed. A considerable portion of this line is located across the international boundary, linking Curley, Republic, Molson and Oroville, in Washington State. The rail distance between Grand Forks and Princeton is 57 miles shorter than by the Canadian Pacific line now connecting these two points. This Great Northern line will be purchased by the Canadian Pacific for handling shipments of concentrates between Copper Mountain, near Princeton, and the Trail smelter.

## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

### REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Oregon timberland, 22 acres, half way between Portland and Mount Hood, on Sandy River, 42000; will exchange for new or used furnishings for 10000. Inquire at 10000. Inquire at 10000. Inquire at 10000.

### SUMMER HOMES TO LET

CLARK COVE, 1-1/2 miles from Portland, rent furnished, overlooking Long Island Sound, four or six rooms, large screened porch; city center, modern, near beach, one hour from New York City. Inquire at 10000.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

A Three-Room Corner Apartment, attractively furnished at Brandon Hall, 1501 Beacon Street, Boston. Inquire at 10000.

### ATTORNEYS

Thomas D. M. Latta, LL.B., Member of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, Scotland, and of the Bar of Alberta. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY. 800 Massachusetts Street, West, Vancouver, B. C.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENTS. LAMONT, TRANSPORTATION Bldg., Washington, D. C. Registered Patent Attorneys 30 years.

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### Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

### AUTOS FOR SALE

DURANT SEDAN FOR SALE. 1924 model, not a scratch on it, gasoline engine, excellent car in every way. D. C. 100 to drive; should be seen. 1924. 5000. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TWO ELECTRIC FANS for sale in Baltimore, Md., alternating current, 16-amp blades, black enameled frame, oscillating current, cost \$71.00, with all for \$20.00. See sign, long cords. Address: 2-37, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

## Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

### REAL ESTATE

Ocean View Heights  
"Overlooking Biscayne Bay"

A highly restricted residence subdivision fronting Tigertail Road and Overbrook Road and lying between Grapeland Boulevard and Cienfuegos Avenue, in the heart of the Town of Silver Bluff, a suburb of Miami and a part of GREATER MIAMI. This lies between Miami and the one-hundred-million-dollar development proposed by Coral Gables Company at Coral Gables. The future growth and development of this section is assured by the many projects now under way.

GRAPELAND BOULEVARD CO., Owners  
C. DAN WALLACE  
Selling Agent  
382 HALCYON ARCADE, MIAMI, FLORIDA Phone 3096

### Newton Highlands

Owner has bought a large house and is able to offer for sale a beautiful lot of land with beautiful trees and shrubs; the location is the best and the house is in the very best condition and one may have almost immediate occupancy. Address: 207, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 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1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 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2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987,



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## EDITORIALS

Whether the enterprising Henry Ford shall, or shall not, get 400 ships from the Shipping Board at a price that shall enable him to beat them into flivvers, his proposition at least arouses some reflections upon the political economy of war's leftovers.

### War and Waste

The United States now possesses 936 unused steel ships, which cost more than \$1,000,000,000 and are inventoried at \$80,000,000. It costs rather more than \$2,700,000 a year to maintain them.

In an era of economy the demand is naturally made that this sum be saved. This might be done by scuttling them, but this heroic remedy, with the resultant sacrifice of two-thirds of the whole government fleet, appeals to but few minds. Foreign buyers would take a certain number off the Shipping Board's hands, but no assurance could be given that they would not appear upon trade routes in competition with American shipping lines. They cannot be absorbed in the American merchant marine, and if they could, they would put a speedy end to the business of American shipyards, except for the minor activity of repairs. So long as they are afloat they are a menace alike to shipbuilders and ship operators. Only as an insurance against need in the remote contingency of a future war do they possess any value.

The situation curiously parallels that of the refusal of Great Britain to take advantage of that clause of the Versailles Treaty which placed upon German shipyards the obligation of building 100,000 tons of shipping a year for ten years and delivering it to Great Britain in payment for tonnage destroyed during the war. The first delivery was never completed, so great was the clamor from English shipyards, which saw their business ruined. The army of British unemployed would have been materially increased had the terms of the treaty been literally fulfilled.

In every country, but especially in the United States, the effort to dispose of material accumulated during the war has been attended by the protest of manufacturers and dealers whose business or whose stocks would be adversely affected by the dumping of accumulated supplies on an already torpid market. From motor-cars to field glasses, from portable houses to rubber boots, one market after another has been put in peril by the effort to dispose of army and navy stocks. In the United States, at least, the problem has been met with the least possible loss to business, but at the cost of how much waste no one will ever know. It is not certain that the scrapping of the government fleet itself would exceed in the aggregate the loss from the various methods of disposing of war-time accumulations.

Germany was promptly estopped from paying part of her debt to Great Britain in ships. France, since her coal mines have been restored to production, is taking less and less German coal for reparations. Russia owes the United States some hundreds of millions of dollars. Should a restored Russia seek to pay in wheat, or in metals, what would American farmers and miners say? Should France proffer the products of her looms, how would the proposition be regarded by the textile industries of the United States?

With the best of purposes and the wisest of guidance, the liquidation of the results of a great war is a delicate and a melancholy task. Perhaps in the end the ships, and other apparent assets left over from the war, may be more economically scrapped than saved.

It is an achievement of no mean proportions to write, in the form of fiction, that which, after catching the fancy of those who read, endures and establishes itself, not perhaps as literature, in the commonly accepted sense in which that term is used, but as a portrayal of human emotions and human

aims so faithful that it appeals to, and promises to hold, those of succeeding generations. Time has tested the genius of Henry Rider Haggard. His silence in his chosen field of activity has not detracted greatly from his fame, although he was not, of course, so frequently in the public eye as when his masterpieces, "King Solomon's Mines," "She," and "Allan Quatermain" were being generally read and discussed.

Rider Haggard was, essentially, a champion and defender of white supremacy, and particularly of the supremacy of the peoples of English-speaking nations. As a student of industrial and social conditions in many lands, including the British Dominions and the United States, he saw the stability of this supremacy threatened by the tendency, noted almost everywhere, of workers and wage earners to congregate in the cities, to which they were attracted by the promise of high wages, cheap amusements, and close contacts with others of their kind. His constructive energies were long devoted to efforts to turn the tide of populations back to the land, and in furtherance of this purpose he urged that agriculture be taught more generally in the schools. His chief efforts along this line were, quite naturally, in behalf of "submerged" or dependent populations in his own country. In 1916 he made an extensive tour of the British dominions for the purpose of effecting co-operative plans for the colonization of the thousands of unemployed ex-soldiers and their families then without opportunity to gain a livelihood. How greatly his effort aided this movement probably will never be definitely known, though there were indications at the time that a considerable amount would be accomplished.

The popular estimate of Sir Rider Haggard probably has been that he was a literary genius. This he was, undoubtedly. But he was much more than that. One is inclined to the impression that literature to him, despite the many books which bear his name, was more a pastime

than an engrossing life work. Fame came to him, as it came to Kipling and to others of his contemporaries, and it will be by his achievements as a writer that he will be remembered. But it may be said of him, as Leigh Hunt made his Abou ben Adhem say, that his great desire was to be recorded as "one who loves his fellow-men."

The man in the street and the child in the school, not the statesman alone, are faced with the opportunity to think the world through to peace. The ordinary newspaper reader is prone to look upon an international problem as something too abstruse. He is apt to see only that headline which has an unmistakably personal or concrete connection with his own experience. But his school teacher, who led him step by step into the established fundamentals of knowledge, now points out that what he thinks and does in the course of his daily life has a definite influence upon world conditions.

"To be observed, not by ceasing our usual activities, but by relating them in a new way to the world's larger needs." By offering this as the most reasonable plan for the celebration to-day (May 18) of World Goodwill Day, members of the World Federation of Education Associations have found another way of saying that every individual is responsible for thinking logically toward international concord. The demand is for a prevailing righteousness on the part of all nations—the great political groups of the whole earth, comprised of millions of people. But the educators have grasped the basic fact that the all-desired result will be worked out not by the superficial, and often insincere, observance which is built upon the herding together of spectacle-seeking citizens into jostling crowds to make a senseless racket or to listen to emotional appeal, but by the calm thought of each man, woman, and child.

Neither the pupil in the lower school nor the student in the higher institution of learning needs to get away from his regular daily schedule in order to honor World Goodwill Day. Education is international. Promoters of goodwill are convinced that the approach of world unity is dependent upon the rapidity with which the schools in all countries link hands in the common cause. Mathematics, geography, and the multiplying diversity of sciences are already beyond the boundaries of nations. Every one of the remaining subjects is destined to be overhauled and purged of every part which tends to arouse animosity. Today the pupil can search out those characteristics which give a study international merit. He may decide why certain subjects are still hampered by national prejudice. He should see that the ability to co-operate with his classmates in the performance of regular duties, and the ability to be a true sportsman on the playground is the same ability required for saving the world from racial conflict. Goodwill is goodwill, whatever the circumstance or however wide the field. Teachers who bring their classes through to success by means of radiant goodwill rather than by the use of fear or personality are contributing largely toward world goodwill, for they have given to them a living lesson of its efficacy, a lesson that will stay with them when all the others have been forgotten.

It would appear to be by no means easy nowadays always to prevent one's left hand from knowing what one's right hand is doing in the direction of public charity, because so many people seem more interested in ferreting out what is really someone else's business than in accomplishing anything worth while themselves. Hence it is not surprising to learn that the financial sacrifices made by Stanley Baldwin after the war, though a secret up to quite recently, have just come to light. On June 24, 1919, a letter was published in The Times, of London, signed F. S. T., wherein the writer dwelt on the country's exhaustion after the war and urged that the wealthy classes impose upon themselves a voluntary levy. This letter continued:

I have been considering this matter for nearly two years, but my mind moves slowly. I dislike publicity and I hoped someone else might lead the way. I have made an accurate estimate as I am able of the value of my own estate, and arrived at a total of about £580,000. I decided to realize 20 per cent of that amount, or say £120,000, which will purchase £150,000 of the new war loan, and present it to the Government for cancellation.

In a recent article in the Review of Reviews this letter has been recalled, together with the fact that at that time Mr. Baldwin was Financial Secretary of the Treasury (F. S. T.), and other interesting and significant data. The conclusion is inevitable.

Wisely, and in pursuance of a policy long approved by American advertisers, it was decided at the closing session of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, held at Houston, Tex., to continue its warfare upon the exploitation of fraudulent enterprises through the public press. "Truth in Advertising" has come to be an accepted American slogan. Honest business enterprises, through their representatives in national and international councils, seem determined to see to it that the results of their own conscientious expenditures in newspaper and magazine publicity shall not be permitted to benefit the dishonest and predatory promoters of unworthy or unsound speculative schemes. They realize, as publishers and readers also realize, that the value of truthful advertising is increased many fold by the elimination of all matter exploiting dishonest promotions.

Since 1912, when the organized advertisers of the United States held their annual convention in Dallas, Tex., there has been carried on, under the direction of the National Vigilance Committee, a continuing and relentless warfare against fraudulent advertising. Now there has been organized and incorporated what is to be known as the National Better Business Bureau, with an augmented force of investigators,

whose purpose it will be to purge advertising pages of every remnant of craftily disguised fraudulent publicity.

The unscrupulous promoters of worthless stocks and other securities are the ones against whom the reorganized campaign is to be chiefly directed, it appears. Despite the efforts heretofore made, millions of wage earners in the United States continue to pay tribute to the manipulators of these schemes. Newspapers, lacking the knowledge which the committee of those who sponsor enterprises which prove to be unworthy. But it may be said to the credit of most publishers that the patronage of the schemers is no longer sought, once the unsoundness of their plan is disclosed. Newspapers may not always inquire as closely as they should into the standing and antecedents of promoters who offer to pay money into the counting room, but they have discovered, for the most part, that, to paraphrase a familiar maxim, honesty in advertising is the best policy.

The responsible advertiser has convinced the publisher of this fact. He no longer cares to pay the price demanded for space in newspapers only to see his advertisement printed alongside one which he knows exploits a concern with which he would have no thought of dealing. He does not care to be judged along with his offensive neighbor. So it comes about that the newspapers and the advertising agencies, in self-defense, are taking steps, while protecting the desirable advertiser, to protect themselves and their readers. The public has a right to demand and to expect this protection. Newspaper readers have little faith in the protestations of editors and publishers against the perpetration of frauds by irresponsible promoters and their fiscal agents. In editorial and news columns, if in the advertising pages are to be found an invitation to invest in the very schemes which they are advised to avoid. "Truth in Advertising," when the adage is analyzed, is a proposition of quite embracing scope.

The artist is perhaps more fortunate than most of his brethren in the highroad at the coming of spring and conduct his activities in the open as legitimately as any nomad or piping shepherd. The new season has a way of bespeaking us to leave off the old round, to leave on something of the coming freshness and fullness, but with most it is a call that gets but a partial answer. Somehow or other, in the human economy, a special freedom has been given to the artist, but at the same time a special responsibility. If he is his own master in the matter of time and place, he is also his very particular apprentice. And if there be any shirking of duty in season or out, it is the special privilege of both to pay the piper. His is a double joy or sorrow.

Now that the concert halls are mostly silent, save where the social season is a protracted one, and the galleries are running up the shutters, or putting out their artistic miscellanies to attract the chance visitor from outlying parts; now that the theaters are being given over to the lighter forms of entertainment, and the auction rooms no longer reverberate to the brisk play of "going" and "gone," the greater part of the art world is turning its attention to the business of summer studies, new masterpieces, fresh inspirations. Very likely it is because the study of natural beauty is so close to the artist's heart that he must follow the trail of blossom and billow, must drop the rigors of convention for a further communion with running delights of field and forest, river and shore.

And so another art season is practically over. Critical estimates are no doubt being worked out in the sanctums of the mighty for better or worse, and the relative merits of 1925 are probably being laid against the season of, say, ten years ago. Yet the artist is no wise daunted by praise or blame as he sets forth for softening slopes and kindling strands. Let the past be the past. With a burgeoning world at his feet, what boots it if the winter's aim has not made the expected mark secure? Hope springs eternal! And art is long! Time to cast about for excuses when another winter comes. For it is up with the shutters now, and summer's coming. It is the time for the open road, and no regrets.

## Editorial Notes

Many a parent would do well to ponder what Dr. J. L. Hughes, former Superintendent of Education in Toronto, Canada, said in the course of the discussion before the Conference of the National Union of Teachers at Oxford, Eng., on the question of women teachers of boys. "Remember this," he said, "there are no bad boys—there is not a single bad boy in the world—and every boy will respond at once to the proper kind of teaching, whether the instructor is a man or a woman." What a shock the men teachers of a generation or so ago would have received had they been asked to believe that their bullying methods did not represent the last word in conveying instruction to students.

As the winner of the grand prize of \$500 at the National Baby Congress and Health Exposition recently held in Chicago, thirteen-month-old Betty Louise O'Hara, is doubtless to be congratulated. But one is uncertain whether to congratulate, or commiserate with, twenty-month-old George Emmett Witchee, who merely received a check for \$25. This invidious distinction appears to have been drawn between the two children because the latter had not been vaccinated! Who says it does not "pay" to get vaccinated? Is it a funny old world, or is it the people in it who are funny?

The New York World is publishing a very interesting series of articles on the extent to which aliens are being smuggled into the United States in violation of the law. Up to the present time, the World has not suggested that out of deference to the smugglers the law should be repealed. That courtesy is only suggested to meet the needs of bootleggers of liquor.

## On the Way to Darjeeling

From the moment the train steamed out of Calcutta into the sunset, a new world opened. Through the mist that rises from the marshy Bengal meadows, dim figures move and cattle splash their heavy way, and croaking frogs beat a harsh undertone to the vague sounds of village life that come from native huts huddled in faint outline in ghostly groves. At Silaguri we boarded the toy train of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

The journey up the 7000 feet of alternate jungle and gardens was a long-to-be-remembered experience, with views over the plains growing wider at every turn, and the air becoming lighter and crisper, with wild orchids, bougainvillea and poinsettias on all sides around us.

Two days at Darjeeling in preparation for our trip to the heights, but finally, a chattering group of men and women assembled in the hotel garden, around a miscellaneous heap of bundles, and out of this chaos evolved an orderly procession of pack-bearers and servants, on whose tracks we followed later, riding leisurely.

The nine miles from Ghum to Jorepokri were mostly enveloped in cloud, but a few beautiful views were glimpsed away over the jungle and across the hills. The last two miles led through an attractive native village, Sukripokri, with queer little shops and roughly paved streets, and then up a steep grassy lane cut through a forest to the open place where stands the Dak Bungalow, a travelers' rest-house, consisting, like all the others on this route, of one living room and two bedrooms.

We had a brief, inspiring view of the distant snow-peaks from the back veranda before leaving the next morning, which was the more beautiful, as the rest of the view was veiled in mist. Leaving Jorepokri, we dropped more than 1000 feet, riding when we could.

Halting for lunch, we were deeply conscious for the first time of the vastness and silence of the Himalayas, and although the mist but seldom lifted during the 3500 feet which we climbed in the afternoon, the occasional views we obtained were extraordinarily beautiful, sweeping across dense jungle, dipping precipitously down the mountain side and away over a bank of clouds, out of which the mountain summits reared like islands in a silver sea.

Early next morning we were dazzled by a wide view of the complete snow range under the glow of the rising sun—a sight of intense, inspiring purity. We rode through luxuriant, towering forests with rushing waterfalls, an undergrowth of feathery bamboo and a tangle of red and orange autumn tints, gradually changing to open stretches of pine and fir growth.

The last stretch to Sandakphu—riding like Pegasus atop the mountain ridge, along steep precipices and wild, stony pathways, with the world an insignificant, forgotten disk below—was all the sterner for the driving wind and rain that beat on us at intervals. A superb glimpse of Mount Everest, with Kanchenjunga and Kabru, at dawn was our reward, however, and with the promise of a clear, sunny day we set out on the road to Phalut.

It was dark when we reached the rest-house there, and the last two miles were a steep climb, bare and bleak as befitting our pilgrimages, but we were out at daybreak, and the view, obtained immediately after leaving the bungalow, of that colossal, white-robed trinity, with the entire lesser range of snows forming a crown of pearl in a sky of turquoise, is the end and fulfillment of the expedition.

The dips and valleys far below fade out of sight and memory, intensely living and alluring though they be, and nothing remains but the challenge of Mount Everest's clearly defined idealism, pointing up, and Kanchenjunga's deep-rooted strength, and Kabru's inexhaustible determination.

Up a precipitous, rocky pathway, Singalela is reached—a height of 12,000 feet. Here, though not more intensely beautiful, the panorama is wider than any other obtained. This spot is marked by a sacred cairn, where it is customary to offer tribute of coin or corn. From here we started the difficult descent of 7500 feet to Darjeeling, first down steep, wooded paths and then by way of a forest of bronze, set with amber and jade, through whose gigantic trees the sun filtered from a sapphire sky.

We rested only a short while for lunch, beside a rushing waterfall out of which evolves the river Kulihai. We crossed that torrent by bridge, and recrossed it by

stepping-stones; we forded it and paddled over it, and finally, approaching Dintan in pitch darkness, we again crossed it, on horseback and on foot, over a long railless bridge of rough-hewn logs.

The last hours of the next day's march to Pamtanchi ran through dense jungle, up wide, palest moss and orchids, past a bleak Tibetan monastery and finally out into the open where, from the bungalow garden, we caught a glimpse of the now distant snows, gleaming in the twilight. Here once again our view was upward to the hills.

We left Pamtanchi early next morning in order to visit the largest monastery just beyond the bungalow. This is a very fine specimen of the hundred-odd Tibetan monasteries in this neighborhood, each of which has a large complement of non-resident monks besides the smaller community that occupies the picturesque straggling village, in the center of which stands the temple before which are the ever-burning lamps, the seven bowls of holy water and beautifully modeled offerings of flour, butter and rice.

In a small room beside the temple, where stand a chair, a table containing writing materials and stacks of papers, the business of the monastery is conducted. Up a steep, wide staircase, past a stand of ancient lanterns, a smaller temple is reached, from whose balcony a wonderful view over the village to the heights beyond. On the same floor is the library, with a magnificent antique idol in the center. A window takes up an entire wall and a series of pigeonholes with the last writing fills up the opposite side, whilst the two remaining walls are in process of decoration.

On the whole, though our visit was extremely interesting, it was also disappointing; the red-robed monks, with their placid, dull-looking wives and groups of staring red-robed children, were not of an arresting type, and even the yellow-robed lamas, who are much respected by reason of their piety (they partake of food only once a day, touch neither meat, fish nor wine, and are celibate) show no outward sign of intellectuality or spirituality, nor even of that peace and refinement which come with the conscious contemplation of eternal beauty.

The six miles down a steep and rocky mountain path were relieved only by occasional glimpses of the Rungit River, flowing between its silver banks like liquid jade. Five steep miles upward brought us through jungle and across cultivated farmland into Rinchonpong.

After a night of fitful rest, owing to intense cold, we set out next day prepared for a day of extreme exertion, clothed in the lightest possible outfit. Of this precaution we were extremely glad, when our way was found to wind for hours in blinding, relentless sunshine right down the mountainside, by slippery, stony tracks to the river bed, then up again to the summit of the next hill and down once more into the valley.

Our final climb up to the bungalow at Chakung, in the red-blue rays of a sunset, so tender and so full of rest as to blot out all memory of the day's exertions, set a perfect seal on that last evening in the wilds.

We enjoyed the next dawn's pleasant riding on a level, grassy road past well kept farmsteads full of life, whose sounds mingled drowsily with the song of birds and the whirr of crickets. After crossing the long, narrow suspension bridge, beyond the picturesque native village of Singla, our road wound constantly upward.

Night had fallen when, after ten hours of almost continuous marching, we reached Darjeeling, a little overawed by the imperishable memory of those immense heights, and conscious that, whilst they reflect and diffuse the eternal light of the heavens throughout the heat and battle of the day, in the dark stillness of the night, unseen, they still reach starward!

C. McC.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, April 21

Easter is perhaps the most impressive of the Russian national holidays. It has just been celebrated here, as the Orthodox Church adheres to its traditional calendar, which differs from that of the western countries. On Easter one sees many people carrying candles, the traditional delicacies of the holiday, "cooldige" (a sort of raisin cake) and "paska" (a richer cake compounded of cheese, raisins, nuts and fruit) to the churches to be blessed. And there is scarcely any Russian household, however humble, that lacks its supply of Easter eggs painted in bright colors.

Those familiar fictional characters, Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, are making their appearance in a Moscow motion picture house. Mark Twain has always been a popular foreign author in Russia and "Tom Sawyer" was successfully dramatized and produced at the Moscow Children's Theater.

The work of the younger composers now living in Russia has received considerable attention during the last season, largely as a result of a number of concerts arranged by the Association for Contemporary Music, an organization of Moscow composers and music-lovers which pursued the double aim of securing a hearing for the younger Russian composers and introducing the work of the best modern foreign composers to Russian audiences. Nicholas Mikoyan, who has composed several symphonies, and Samuel Feinberg are perhaps the most eminent of the new school of Russian composers. Feinberg is also an exceptionally gifted pianist, probably the best in Russia at the present time. Both Mikoyan and Feinberg are mature musicians. Among the youngest generation of contemporary composers one finds Arnold Schonberg's modernist tendencies reflected in the works of Leo Knipper, while Vladimir Kriukov, who has published several compositions inspired by the dramatic works of Alexander Blok, seems to follow the traditions of Scriabine.

Mrs. Krupskaya, Lenin's widow, has published an appeal urging the arrangement of playgrounds for children who are left in Moscow during the daytime, and the establishment of children's corners, in the boulevards, parks and public squares. Moreover, the smaller children must be provided with guardians when they go to the playgrounds and the children of school age must be organized. Mrs. Krupskaya suggests that such organizations as the women's department of the Communist Party and the League of Communist Youth should take in hand this work for children.

The radio station at Nizhni Novgorod has been conducting some interesting and successful experiments with long-distance transmission through the medium of short electromagnetic waves. The latest experiments with waves of 83 meters length established connection with points as far distant as British India and Porto Rico. A radio correspondent in the latter island sent the Nizhni Novgorod station an enthusiastic message to the effect that with such waves connection could be established with Mars or Jupiter. The purpose of the experiments is to make possible direct radio communication between Russia and all parts of the globe. Much of the success of the experiments is attributed to the employment of very powerful lamps of the System Bonch-Bruyevich. These lamps have an ordinary power of 35 kilowatts, which can be increased to 40 kilowatts during the experiments.

According to figures obtained from the Commissariat for Internal Trade the general volume of industrial production for the economic year which ended Oct. 1, 1924, was 42 per cent of the pre-war figure. The following percentages are given for individual industries: Coal, 54; oil, 64; metal, 21; cotton goods, 38; woolen goods, 45; flax and hemp, 31; leather, 51; chemicals, 38. There has been

a sustained rise in industrial production during the last year especially in the textile industry, and the present volume of industrial production is estimated at 60 per cent of the pre-war volume.

The dairy and poultry products of Siberia were well known before the war. Now they are again beginning to appear upon the market. A German firm has secured a concession for exporting eggs, and a dispatch from Ulanovsk (formerly Simbirsk) reports that the first shipment of Siberian butter to America since the war is now on its way.

There is considerable satisfaction in Government financial circles over the prompt redemption for the recent 5 per cent internal loan. In the past, loans were sometimes floated only with great difficulty and with a considerable element of compulsion applied to the wealthier classes. But the recent loan, which was for the sum of 10,000,000 rubles, was promptly taken up and even considerably oversubscribed. This is taken to indicate two things: increased confidence in the stability of the currency and the general fiscal policy of the Government and the existence of a certain amount of free capital in the country which may be diverted into productive channels through loans and other inducements.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Using the Navy Against Rum Row

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In connection with the reports current that the bootleg ring in and near New York, has sought, by threats made against the families of the members of the patrol, to injure the morale of that body, it has occurred to me that, should this menace become serious, it might be well for the navy to supplant the revenue service and the coast guard in the actual watching of the rum storehouses.

The men in the revenue cutter service are enlisted for only one year and a considerable number of them are said to be married. The same applies in a measure to the coast guard. The personnel of the navy, on the contrary, is enlisted for from four to six years, and less than 5 per cent of the men in it are married. Having no families to be intimidated, the sailors would, of course, be more enthusiastic in the work, to say nothing of the superior discipline of the navy.

There is ample precedent for such a move, notably, the use of the army by President Washington, in 1794 against the moonshiners, or "whisky boys," as they styled themselves, who were responsible for the whisky rebellion in that year. Washington personally led some 12,000 troops into the western counties of Pennsylvania, and suppressed a rebellion that had defied the courts and intimidated local and state authorities.

If further precedent is needed, it can be found in the use of the regular army in the suppression of bootlegging in the west, particularly the selling of liquor to the Indians. From the close of the Civil War until well into the nineties, the army, under the command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, for a great part of the time was engaged in this work.

It has been argued by anti-prohibition organs and advocates, from time to time, that using the army and navy to help enforce prohibition would be an insult to those services, would be a blot on their escutcheons, so to speak. The fact that the first President and such an officer as Gen. A. Miles found it consistent with their dignity to lead troops against moonshiners and bootleggers, seems to take most of the meat out of this argument.

R. D. Y.

Madison, Wis.